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THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Number 7

LT. CHARLES MACKUBIN LEFFERTS (1873–1923).

Uniforms of the American, British, French, and German Armies

in the

War of the American Revolution

1775–1783

Painted and Described by the late

LT. CHARLES M. LEFFERTS

Member of The New-York Historical Society

Edited by

ALEXANDER J. WALL

Librarian of The New-York Historical Society

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Charles M. Lefferts: His Life and Work

Charles Mackubin Lefferts was the son of Marshall Lefferts, Jr. and Clara Walker Fay and was named after his uncle Charles Mackubin. On his mother's side he was a descendant of Capt. Josiah Fay of Ward's Massachusetts Regiment in the Revolutionary War.

He was born in New York City, April 19, 1873, and died at Port Washington, Long Island, March 17, 1923. He was married November 16, 1898, to Edith Herrick who survives him; they have no children.

In his youth Mr. Lefferts attended the Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N. J. entering the second year High School course on February 20, 1888, and left the third year class, June 14, 1889. He was elected a member of The New-York Historical Society on February 2, 1909. He was always keenly interested in military affairs and on November 29, 1893, Mr. Lefferts enlisted as a private in Co. "K", 7th Regiment National Guard, State of New York, and served five years being Honorably Discharged on November 3, 1899, by Colonel Daniel Appleton. During this enlistment he was called into active service with the 7th Regiment in suppressing the Brooklyn riots caused by the car strike in 1895. He re-enlisted in Company K May 15, 1901, and was honorably discharged November 5, 1902. It was Mr. Lefferts's keen desire to serve abroad in the World War, but he was beyond the age which permitted his going in the ranks for service in France. After the active 7th Regiment had been called into federal service, a reserve regiment was recruited to serve at home in case of need, and in this new organization he re-enlisted in Company K, November 14, 1917. On February 26, 1918, he was made corporal; promoted sergeant June 19, 1918; 1st sergeant, November 15, 1918; regimental sergeant major, February 20, 1919; and 1st lieutenant of Company L, August 4, 1920. Under date of May 1, 1921, Lt. Lefferts, after ten years' service in the land forces of the state of New York, received the state decoration, in bronze, for long and faithful service.

Lt. Lefferts took an active part in the Historical Pageant held in Philadelphia October 7-12, 1912, and was the authority on Military Subjects for that event, superintending the making of the military costumes and directing the troops in the old Manual of arms for the Revolutionary scenes which were correctly introduced in a pageant for the first time in the United States. For

it is to be said that Lt. Lefferts' knowledge of the military drill in Revolutionary times was complete.

Other than acting as salesman for the American Woolen Company, for a time, Lt. Lefferts devoted the greater part of his life to historical research in the study of the Uniforms worn by the contending armies in the War of the Revolution which he delighted painting in water colors. Although he never took lessons in the art of drawing or painting, he had a natural ability which enabled him to do creditable work as an examination of his work will show, but he always maintained his pictures were to be judged only for their correct historical uniforms and not as to drawing.

To Lt. Lefferts' love for historical accuracy and his indefatigable labor, to which all who knew him can testify, we are enabled to present this collection of uniformed men of the American, British, French, and German Armies who took part in the War of the Revolution and when we consider that every detail which these pictures show is the result of a found record we realize the extent and importance of the work. For thirty years Lt. Lefferts devoted almost his full time to this work, searching for the purpose the archives in Great Britain, France, and Germany, and every known source in the United States. Patiently he read the Revolutionary orderly books, diaries, old newspapers, and histories for every scrap which would throw light on his subject and wherever any part of a Revolutionary uniform or other military accoutrement could be seen he visited, to get the record, and many such items he copied into his paintings.

We are apt to picture the soldiers of the Revolutionary War of the several armies, as being uniformed the same throughout the war, whereas the American Army prior to 1780 wore many varied uniforms, each state, regiment, and at times companies dressed their men as they desired, while the Foreign Armies, although equipped with regulation uniforms, were compelled to make changes to suit conditions in this country. Hence we are confronted at each battle with a change of military dress, depending upon who the contending troops were; so that no one uniform will serve as depicting any of the armies throughout the war. It was this detailed search which interested Lt. Lefferts and makes his work unique, for nowhere else to our knowledge can all the American and British Provincial uniforms herein shown and described be seen. The illustrations are published for the first time, and were made for The New-York Historical Society at the request of the Society.

Lt. Lefferts began his study of the uniforms with the British Army in America and this he always contended was his chief work, but gradually it

broadened to include the French and Hessian Armies, the Loyalists Regiments raised in America and finally at the urging of the Society he took up the American troops, completing a representative soldier from each of the thirteen colonies as they appeared prior to 1780. Many more could have been painted from the information in Lt. Lefferts' possession and would have been painted except for his untimely death at the age of fifty. With each picture, however, Lt. Lefferts left a general description of the uniform depicted and commented how it differed from other regiments, and in these descriptions will be found material for other artists to paint other soldiers of the Revolution, correctly. Concerning the dress of the American troops, much information is gained from the advertisements in the newspapers of the day describing the deserters. The compilation printed in this book is the work of Miss Dorothy C. Barck of the Library staff and the data was gathered from all the known files of Revolutionary newspapers prior to 1780.

Another important group of pictures painted by Lt. Lefferts was made for Mr. Rodman Wanamaker. These consisted of noted events mainly during the Revolutionary War. In this work Lt. Lefferts chose scenes either never before pictured, which were of great interest, or such events which from his studies he knew had not been correctly done. He exercised in this work the same care in every detail, both as to local surroundings as well as dress, and since many of these pictures are of military events, they are of inestimable value, in the study of costumes worn at the engagement or event depicted. As in the case of the pictures made for The New-York Historical Society, Lt. Lefferts filed a descriptive account of each picture he delivered to Mr. Wanamaker, which adds much to our knowledge of military uniforms. A duplicate copy of these descriptions giving the title of each picture made for Mr. Wanamaker came to The New-York Historical Society with the "Lefferts Collection" and we print herewith the list of the pictures so that those seeking data on these events may know of their existence. Other than the work done for The New-York Historical Society and Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, Lt. Lefferts did very few other paintings, except occasionally as a personal favor to his friends, so that the material presented in this volume and the following list of Mr. Wanamaker's pictures may be considered his complete work.

Pictures by Lt. Lefferts in possession of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker.

1. Washington's Birthday, Valley Forge, 1778.
2. Cowpens, January 17th, 1761.
3. Washington thanking his troops at Monmouth, N. J., June 29, 1778.
4. Cornwallis, 1777.

5. The "Philadelphia Light-Horse," 1775.
6. Washington presenting Rochambeau to his mother, September 13, 1781.
7. Presenting the Colors to Congress, November 3, 1781.
8. Lauzun's Hussars, 1781.
9. "Battle of Golden Hill," New York City, 1770.
10. Washington's Mother, 1781.
11. "His Excellency's Guard" at Valley Forge, 1778.
12. Rochambeau and Washington, reviewing the Bourbonnais Regiment, August 16, 1781.
13. The Hessian Prisoners, 1776.
14. Signing the National Constitution, September 17, 1787.
15. Trenton, December 26, 1776.
16. The Allies, 1780.
17. "Push along, Old Man; Push along"; September 11, 1777.
18. Belleau Wood, 1918.
19. Capture of Gen. Chas. Lee, December 13, 1776.
20. Washington at Newport, March 7, 1781.
21. "Washington."
22. Declaration of Independence being read to the Army at New York City, July 9, 1776.
23. Washington and Lafayette, 1777.
24. Lafayette at Brandywine, September 11, 1777.
25. Colors of the Royal Deuxponts, 1781.
26. "Cold Steel," 1918.
27. Our First Flag, 1775.
28. "Our Flag" first under fire.
29. Types of American Army, 1775-83, Officers.
30. Types of American Army, 1775-83.
31. The statue of GEORGE III which stood in Bowling Green.
32. "Yorktown," 1781.
33. Signing the Declaration of Independence, 1776.
34. "His Excellency," 1789.
35. "Long Live George Washington," April 30, 1789.
36. Signing the Declaration of Independence, 1776.
37. Princeton, 1777.
38. The Saintonge, 1781.
39. The Hessians, 1776.
40. 17th Light Dragoons, 1776.
41. "The Delawares," 1776.
42. The North Bridge, Concord, 1775.
43. Lexington, 1775.
44. Camp on the Common, 1775.
45. The Regulars in Boston, 1774.

46. George Washington, 1772, George Washington, 1782.
47. "Hiltzheimer's Hunt."
48. "The Soissonnais."
49. One of Rochambeau's Men.
50. A Review of the "Grognards."
51. The Philadelphia City Troop with the British Flags.
52. The Wanamaker Corner in 1777.
53. General Pershing's Men.

In the papers and note books of Lt. Lefferts are many small pencil, ink and water color drawings and sketches of details concerning uniforms, and in addition there are paintings of the following uniforms which have been omitted from this book for the reason that they are not finished or that they nearly duplicate some which are reproduced in this volume.

American

Pennsylvania Associators, "Quaker Blues," Philadelphia, 1775.
Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line.
Details of the coats, hats and saddle clothes of General Howe and of General Washington.
Musician, Federal Procession, 1788.

British

General, mounted, full dress, 1770-1778.
General, mounted, field dress, 1778-1784.
10th Regiment of Foot, grenadier.
11th Regiment of Foot, drummer.
42d Royal Highland Regiment, officer in full dress, 1777, with drawing of grenadier, light infantry, and tam-o'shanter caps.

French

Hussar of Lauzun's Legion.

German

Baron von Riedesel, with two Brunswick staff officers, 1776.
Baum's Brunswick Dragoons, Regiment Riedesel, at Bennington, 1777.
Fusilier Regiment Alt von Lossberg, private, 1775-1783.
Regiment Jung von Lossberg, grenadier, 1775-1783.

Regiment Erb Prinz, grenadier, 1776.
Grenadier Regiment Rall, grenadier, 1776.
Regiment Prinz Carl, sergeant, 1775-1783.
Guard Regiment, officer, 1775-1783.

It is not claimed that this work is complete and that every uniform worn in the Revolutionary War is pictured or described; Lt. Lefferts was aware that the Washington papers in the Library of Congress contained much data for the study of the American Uniform and that the search of local records would show the dress of other provincial corps not found in this book, but his early death prevented his completing that part of the work.

Essential details of the buttons, belt plates and badges worn in the Revolutionary War are seldom shown in these pictures owing to their reduced size. The subject of these objects has been the life work of Mr. William L. Calver, Chairman of the Field Exploration Committee of The New-York Historical Society, and his articles were published in the Society's *Quarterly Bulletin,* viz.:

The American Army Button in the War of the Revolution, *Vol. V, pages 91-103.*

The British Army Button in the American Revolution, *Vol. VII, pages 10-23 and 44-58.*

Belt Plates and Badges of the British Army in the American Revolution, *Vol. VIII, pages 91-108.*

In presenting this publication for the public's use The New-York Historical Society feels that not only a valuable and useful contribution to American history is made, but that it keeps faith with Lt. Lefferts who looked forward to the time when this might be done, but was not spared to see it accomplished.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to pay tribute to his unselfish labor in this work and to record here the memory of his genial disposition.

Alexander J. Wall.

UNIFORMS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY, 1775–1780

PLATES I–XXVI

Introduction to Uniforms of the American Army

The dress of the American Army was the last to be studied and painted by Lieutenant Lefferts. A problem different from that of the minutely regulated European uniforms, it required patient and long-continued searching through state and continental records, diaries, letters, orderly books, and particularly newspapers for descriptions of deserters. He was unable to complete his research or to summarize the results of his investigation; but he did make a wide survey and gather much new material. His knowledge was embodied in the following twenty-six paintings of American soldiers with the descriptive texts, where he emphasized the general use of the hunting shirt, and the fact that a blue coat faced with red, not buff, was the most representative American uniform of the Revolution.

Very little has been written about Revolutionary clothing. The best account is Asa Bird Gardner's "The Uniforms of the American Army," including both state and continental troops, in the *Magazine of History* (August, 1877), I, 461-492. The latest study of "The Continental Army Uniform" is by John C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief, Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, in *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* (November, 1920), LIV, 629-639, reprinted in *The Spirit of the Revolution,* 117-138. It is based on the Washington Papers in the Library of Congress, which Lieutenant Lefferts knew contained a mass of new and invaluable material, but which he did not have an opportunity of reading through, as he had planned. *Uniform of the Army of the United States, 1775-1889* (published by the Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army), contains six colored plates of uniforms of the Revolutionary period, by Henry A. Ogden, and extracts relating to uniforms from orderly books, legislative proceedings, and other sources. Additional drawings by Mr. Ogden are reproduced in color in Avery's *History of the United States,* volume VI, which contains a wealth of illustrative material, including pictures of British, French, and Hessian soldiers.

Brown was the first official color for Continental uniforms, and was adopted by the Continental Congress on November 4, 1775, after consultation with Washington and the New England governors. Regiments were to be distinguished by facings of different colors. (*Journals of the Continental Congress,* Ford, ed., III, 323.) This recommendation, however, was not completely

carried out, and the troops were never all in brown, because some of the early organizations had already chosen other combinations, and regiments consulted their own preferences in choosing uniforms. Early in the war, blue was the officers' favorite color for their own dress, and by the end of 1778, blue was the color preferred by the men, as was shown by the attitude toward a shipment of blue and brown coats from France. (Letters of Henry Burbeck, *New York Herald,* June 15, 1913; Fitzpatrick, *Spirit of the Revolution,* 130.) A good example of a blue officer's coat is that of Colonel Peter Gansevoort, of New York, preserved in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. It is faced with red and lined with white. Dark blue faced with scarlet was the recognized uniform of the Continental Artillery as early as March, 1777. ([Boston] *Continental Journal,* March 13, 1777.)

For notes on the uniforms of state troops, see Lieutenant Lefferts' descriptions accompanying the plates.

Washington's General Order of October 2, 1779

On March 23, 1779, the Continental Congress, in an ordinance regulating the clothing department, authorized Washington to prescribe the colors and cut of the uniforms of the respective states and regiments. Washington complied in the General Order of October 2, 1779, which fixed blue as the color for all branches of the service, and for all the state regiments in the Continental Line, with distinctive differences in linings and facings. For artillery and artillery artificer regiments, the uniform was ordered to be blue, faced and lined with scarlet, with yellow buttons, the coats to be edged, and the buttonholes to be bound, with narrow lace or tape. The light dragoons were to wear blue faced and lined with white, with white buttons. The blue coats of the infantry regiments were all to be lined with white, and have white buttons, and states were distinguished by different colored facings, as follows: the New England states, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, white facings; New York and New Jersey, buff facings; Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, red facings; North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, blue facings and buttonholes edged with narrow white tape. (Varick Transcripts of Washington's General Orders, Library of Congress.)

All Continental troops were not at once clothed according to this order, and some of them probably never were, but officers were requested to conform to it, and the men were to be furnished the standard uniform in so far as supplies would permit. Lieutenant Lefferts confined his study to what was worn prior to this regulation. The artillery uniform and the blue infantry coats

with the four distinctive state facings are shown in plates IV and V of *Uniform of the Army of the United States.*

The picturesqueness of the rifle dress worn by the expert marksmen of the Carolinas, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania has made it well known, but the very general use of the hunting shirt by all the American troops is not generally recognized. Lieutenant Lefferts wrote: "The rifle dress or hunting frock was preferred by Washington, and was worn by most of the army throughout the war. It was the field dress of almost the entire army. The hunting shirt was made of deer leather, linen, or homespun, dyed in various colors, in the different regiments, such as tan, green, blue, yellow, purple, black or white. They were all of the same pattern, but some had capes and cuffs of different colors. With the hunting shirts were worn long leggings or overalls, also preferred by Washington in place of breeches and stockings. They were made of linen or duck undyed, or of deer leather, and later in the war were furnished in wool for the winter. They were shaped to the leg, and fastened at the ankle with four buttons and a strap under the shoe."

A contemporary picture of the hunting frock, with a description of it, was published in Leipzig in 1784, in the *Historisch-genealogischer Calender oder Jahrbuch,* which contains also colored representations of Washington's Mounted Life Guard, the Independent Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a Pennsylvania infantryman. These are reproduced in Avery's *History of the United States,* VI, 167, 171, and the text was translated by Isaac J. Greenwood in *Potter's American Monthly* (January, 1876), VI, 31-33.

Washington recommended hunting shirts as part of the clothing bounty to be provided by the Continental Congress, and as the most practicable garment for troops not supplied with uniform coats. He pointed out the several advantages of the rifle dress in his General Order of July 24, 1776: "No dress can be cheaper, nor more convenient, as the wearer may be cool in warm weather and warm in cool weather by putting on under-cloaths which will not change the outward dress, Winter or Summer—Besides which it is a dress justly supposed to carry no small terror to the enemy, who think every such person a complete marksman."

The Continental Congress included rifle frocks in the clothing bounty given non-commissioned officers and privates, and the states also supplied them to their troops. They were widely used for field and fatigue service to save the uniforms from hard wear. Hunting shirts were not considered uniforms, but were a substitute when coats could not be procured. Their general use was such, however, that they were practically service uniforms, or field dress. Early

in the war, they were apparently the only uniform of the regular Virginia troops in Continental service, and were required to be worn by both officers and men, all dyed the same color in each regiment. The hunting shirts of at least the 6th Virginia Regiment, in 1775 and 1776, were differentiated to show rank, with small white cuffs on the sergeants' shirts, dark cuffs on the drummers', and fringe on the officers', while the men's were plain. (*Journals, Continental Congress,* V, 855, VIII, 717; *Journals New York Provincial Congress,* I, 385; Maryland Archives, I, 135, 146, 157; *Memoirs of Lafayette* (N. Y., 1837), 19; Willard, *Letters on the American Revolution,* 171; Washington's General Order of May 6, 1776, in Force, *American Archives,* 4th ser., VI, 426; Force, 4th ser., IV, 92; *Orderly Book of American Army at Williamsburg, Virginia, under General Andrew Lewis* (privately printed, Richmond, Va., 1860), pages 13, 14, 78.)

The hardships of the American troops from lack of clothing; the insufficiency of supplies of cloth and other essentials, and the difficulties of efficiently organizing the making and distributing of the garments; the importance of importations from France; the welcome stores of British uniforms captured at St. Johns, Saratoga, or at sea, and the various expedients to disguise them to prevent confusion; these are related subjects which have not yet been studied adequately by historians of the Revolution. It must be remembered that Lieutenant Lefferts was interested in what the troops wore when they were supplied with uniform dress, but he did not overlook the fact that the obtaining of clothing was the chief problem confronting American leaders, and that it was of secondary importance to them whether it was brown or blue, coat or hunting shirt.

DOROTHY C. BARCK.

American Farmers Forming at Concord, Massachusetts, 1775

Little thought was given to military dress by the American farmers and townsmen who first formed themselves into companies of Minute-men to be ready for duty at a moment's notice, or even by those men who formed part of the regular militia. Officers and men wore their ordinary citizen clothing. Each man had to provide himself with a musket or rifle of some sort, and though many had regular shoulder-belts and cartridge-boxes, or waist-belts and boxes of odd patterns, made of leather or canvas, more carried the powder horns and bullet pouches used in hunting. As a badge of rank, the officers wore a short hanger or sword, but of no regular patterns, or perhaps some had acquired a gorget or espontoon, but all the officers were armed the same as their men, with muskets or light fusils, which they always carried when on duty.

No mention is made of uniforms worn by any Americans on the nineteenth of April, 1775, although it is possible that there were present veterans of the French and Indian wars, wearing the red or blue faced with red of the colonial troops in British service.

At the battle of Bunker Hill, we again find only citizen clothing worn by the Americans, with one exception, that of the Wethersfield company of Connecticut, commanded by Captain John Chester, which was uniformed in blue, turned up with red. But his men, loath to expose themselves by their dress, put hunting frocks and trousers over their other clothes, so it is probable that even this uniform was not seen at the battle.

[REFERENCES: Drake's *Historic Fields and Mansions of Middlesex*, 248; John Chester's letter of July 22, 1775, in Frothingham's *Siege of Boston*, 391.]

AMERICAN FARMERS FORMING AT CONCORD,
MASSACHUSETTS, 1775

Sherburne's Continental Regiment, 1778–1780

This command was one of the sixteen additional regiments authorized by Congress, December 27, 1776. These sixteen regiments were known by their colonels' names only, and had no number assigned to them, though they were in the regular Continental Line.

In 1779, the regimental dress of Sherburne's regiment consisted of black felt hats bound or laced with white wool braid as in the English Army, white buff leather cross-belts worn over a brown coat faced with yellow, dark green waistcoats and breeches, white wool stockings, and black half gaiters or spatterdashes of painted canvas. Their knapsacks and haversacks were of canvas also.

The regiment was recruited at large, but was composed mostly of men from Connecticut.

[References: *Journals of Continental Congress* (Ford, ed.), V, 1945; *Providence Gazette,* Jan. 30, and Feb. 6, 1779; *Connecticut Gazette,* Feb. 19, 1779.]

SHERBURNE'S CONTINENTAL REGIMENT, 1778–1780

PRIVATE

Moylan's Light Dragoons, 1779

Stephen Moylan was commissioned colonel of the fourth regiment of Continental Light Dragoons, January 5, 1777. The officers chose red faced with blue as the colors of their uniform, and the men were clothed with two hundred and forty coats captured from the British at Saratoga. These were red coats with blue facings, the uniforms intended for the Eighth and Twenty-First regiments of foot. Washington ordered Moylan's troops to wear linen hunting shirts whenever there was danger of their being confused with the Queen's Dragoons, who wore the same combination of colors.

In the beginning of 1779, Moylan's Dragoons obtained a distinctive uniform, consisting of a green cloak with a red cape, a green coat faced with red, a red waistcoat, buckskin breeches, boots, and a leather cap mounted with bearskin.

[REFERENCES: John C. Fitzpatrick, *Spirit of the Revolution,* 126, based on the Washington MSS. in the Library of Congress; *Pennsylvania Packet,* April 3, 1779.]

MOYLAN'S LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1779

Second Canadian Regiment of Infantry, 1776

This regiment of the Continental Line, under the command of Colonel Moses Hazen, was recruited at large during 1776, and was known as "Congress's Own," because it was not attached to the quota of any one of the states. It was composed of men from all the states and from Canada, but most were from Pennsylvania and Canada. Throughout the war, it was known as a splendid command.

The uniform of the battalion companies until 1779, was brown faced with white. After that date the facings were changed to red.

The battalion companies wore black felt hats cocked up and trimmed with white braid. The light infantry company of the regiment was given black leather caps as shown in the drawing. These caps were low, almost skull caps, each made of six pieces of jacked leather, with straight peaked front of the same, decorated with painted ciphers "C. O. R." and the motto "Pro Aris et Focis" over them.

[REFERENCES: *Journals of the Continental Congress* (Ford, ed.), IV, 75, 78, VI, 900; advertisements for deserters printed *post*, especially those from *Pennsylvania Journal*, July 23, 1777, *Connecticut Journal*, Feb. 19, 1779, *Connecticut Courant*, Ap. 27, and Dec. 21, 1779. For a summary of the history and strength of the regiment, see Col. Hazen's memorial to Washington, Nov. 39, 1779, in *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1st ser., VIII, 17-20.]

SECOND CANADIAN REGIMENT, 1776

CORPORAL OF LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY IN PARADE DRESS

Fourth Connecticut Regiment of Infantry, 1777
Continental Line

This regiment, under Colonel John Durkee, was one of those present at Valley Forge, and we find from contemporary accounts that the men who were fortunate enough to secure uniforms, were provided with short brown coats, cut in the common way, double breasted, without lapels, but with red collars and cuffs as a regimental distinction. Some had waistcoats and breeches of brown cloth, others waistcoats and long trousers or overalls of heavy white linen or deerskin, or buckskin breeches with coarse gray woolen stockings.

The sergeants were distinguished by a red cloth epaulet or strip of cloth, on their right shoulder, and the corporals by one of green.

Throughout the war, we find that most of the Connecticut uniforms were brown, faced with buff, white, or red. In 1775, as these Connecticut companies arrived in camp, they were generally uniformed in red, but only the state militia continued to wear that color, after the war started. After 1776, the militia dress was also gradually changed to brown, for we find but little mention of the red coats after 1778.

The drawing shows a corporal, in the uniform of Captain Nathaniel Bishop's company, from the captain's own description in 1777.

[REFERENCES: *Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 1775-1776,* XV, 484; *Records of the State of Connecticut, 1776-1778,* I, 396, 476; *American Archives,* 4th ser., II, 1738; *Connecticut Gazette,* April 25, 1777.]

FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE, 1777
CORPORAL

Second Regiment of Connecticut Light Horse, 1777
Connecticut Militia

The troops or companies of light horse raised in the Colony of Connecticut, during the war, were formed into several regiments and we find that few wore the same dress.

The one pictured shows the uniform of Captain James Green's troop as they appeared at Stillwater with the squadron commanded by Major Elijah Hyde, then attached to the American Army under General Gates. This troop wore felt hats with an iron crown piece inside as protection from saber cuts. Their uniforms were brown faced with buff, waistcoats and breeches of coarse white linen, white wool stockings, short gaiters or spatterdashes of black leather and steel spurs.

Their arms consisted of saber, pistols and long carbine slung on the right side, from a shoulder belt of white buff-leather. The cartridge box was carried in the waistbelt on the right side. When not in use, the carbine was carried muzzle forward in a leather bucket attached to the right side of the saddle, as may be seen in the drawing of the 17th Light Dragoons of the British Army, in plate XXVIII.

It should not be supposed that all of the Connecticut Light Horse dressed as shown here, for many of the troops wore jacked leather helmets and boots like the four regiments of Continental Dragoons with Washington.

[REFERENCES: *Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution* (1889), pp. 443, 512; *Connecticut Gazette*, October 24, 1777, see *post*, deserters' descriptions.]

SECOND REGIMENT OF CONNECTICUT LIGHT HORSE, 1777
PRIVATE OF CAPTAIN GREEN'S TROOP

Haslet's Delaware Regiment, 1776

This regiment was the best uniformed and equipped in the army of 1776.

Their dress was a short blue jacket, faced and lined with red; a white waistcoat and buckskin breeches; white knit stockings with short black canvas gaiters or spatterdashes. The buttons were of pewter for the men, and gilt for the officers, marked "D B" for "Delaware Battalion."

They wore small round caps of black jacked leather, with a high peak in front on which was painted in gilt: *Liberty and Independence* and *Delaware Regiment*, as shown in drawing. The crest is that of Delaware, "a full rigged ship," and within the center scroll "a sheaf of wheat," as on the paper money issued by Delaware in 1776. A short red feather plume was worn on the left side of the cap above the leather cockade, by the officers and men when on parade.

[References: *Delaware Archives, Military,* vol. I (1911); William G. Whiteley, "The Revolutionary Soldiers of Delaware," in no. XIV of *Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware* (1896); "Diary of Captain Thomas Rodney," in *Papers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania,* no. VIII (1888); *The Battle of Long Island* (Memoirs of Long Island Hist. Soc., II (1869), pp. 180, 392); see descriptions of deserters, printed *post.*]

HASLET'S DELAWARE REGIMENT, 1776
PRIVATE

First Georgia Regiment of Infantry, 1777
Continental Line

In the absence of authority, we may say that it is doubtful if before the year 1780 this regiment wore uniform clothing or a regimental dress. There is no doubt that the officers, or some of them, had blue or black coats for dress, trimmed or faced with red, but in the field the hunting shirt or rifle dress was worn by both officers and men.

After 1777, they were furnished with long overalls or leggings, of wool in the cold weather, and of white coarse linen or duck in summer, replacing the leather breeches shown in the picture. Their arms were in general British muskets as shown, and their belts were also captured from the British. In the drawing, the man is shown with the regular British army belts worn at that period.

FIRST GEORGIA REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE, 1777

PRIVATE IN FIELD DRESS

Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, 1776

This regiment was made up from three independent companies from Baltimore and six companies from Annapolis, and was composed of young men of the highest type.

The first company to be organized was recruited in Baltimore, in December, 1774, and was known as the Baltimore Independent Cadets, under Captain Mordecai Gist. They were dressed and equipped as shown in the drawing. This uniform of red faced with buff was also adopted by the other companies formed in Baltimore. The Annapolis companies were not all uniformed as given above, but when the state called for troops, and these companies from both Baltimore and Annapolis were formed into the Maryland regiment under Colonel William Smallwood, the dress adopted for both officers and men was the well known hunting frock of the period, and they were not all required to be of the same color.

It was in these hunting frocks that they joined the Army at New York in 1776. There is no question but that some of the officers had their scarlet uniforms with them in the campaign of 1776, but it is very doubtful if they were worn in the field.

[REFERENCES: *Maryland Archives,* XI, 110-111, XVIII, 4 seq.; Force's *American Archives,* 4th series, V, 1527, 1533, VI, 566; (Alexander Graydon's) *Memoirs of a Life* (Harrisburgh, Pa., 1811), p. 157; *Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington by G. W. P. Custis* (N. Y., 1860), pp. 264-265; see *post* for descriptions of deserters; the articles of organization of the Baltimore Independent Cadets are printed in Scharf's *History of Baltimore City and County,* p. 70.]

SMALLWOOD'S MARYLAND REGIMENT, 1776

PRIVATE IN PARADE DRESS PRIVATE IN FIELD DRESS OFFICER

Second Maryland Regiment of Infantry, 1777
Continental Line

This regiment was raised in December, 1776, for the war, and we find that in 1777 most of the companies were uniformed in blue faced with red, as shown. This dress was probably the most popular uniform in the entire Continental Army. More uniforms of this description were worn in the various companies formed during the war than any other colors.

It is the general belief that the Continental soldier wore the blue coat faced with buff cloth, but we find it the exception, and worn but by few regiments in the American Army.

In the general orders of 1779, Washington desired the Maryland Line to wear blue faced with red, substituting long overalls and waistcoats of white linen in summer, and white woolen in winter, in place of the buckskin breeches shown in the picture.

Hunting shirts of homespun were worn on field service in place of the uniform coats throughout the army at the same time, by all the regiments so equipped. (Cf. Plate XXII.)

[REFERENCES: *Archives of Maryland,* XVIII, 76 seq.; (Annapolis) *Maryland Gazette,* May 8, 1777; *Pennsylvania Journal,* July 2, 1777.]

SECOND MARYLAND REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE, 1777
PRIVATE

Fourth Independent Company of Maryland State Troops, 1776

This was one of seven independent companies of one hundred men each which were authorized by resolutions of the Maryland Convention dated January 1 and January 14, 1776. James Hindman was commissioned captain of the fourth company on January 5. Enlistments began January 20. The company was ordered to Oxford, Talbot County, Maryland, in March, and on July 26 entered Continental service, and began its march northward to the defence of New York. It saw service in the battle of Long Island and during the fall campaign of 1776 around New York City, fighting and camping beside Smallwood's Maryland Regiment. The independent Maryland companies acted together, as one loosely organized battalion, with Major Mordecai Gist as their only field officer.

The company went out of existence at the end of 1776, the men joining other organizations, and Captain Hindman becoming lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland line.

The Maryland Council authorized the captains of the Independent Companies to clothe their men, at a cost not to exceed £3.5 for each man. Captain James Hindman's company was clothed in osnabrug linen hunting shirts dyed purple, with red cape and cuffs, buckskin breeches, and spatterdashes made of black linen. They carried muskets, cartouche boxes, and some were supplied with cutteau knives.

[References: *Maryland Archives,* XI, 183, 223; XII, 84, 120, 212, 344, 366-367; XVIII, 4, 23-25; *Pennsylvania Journal,* August 14, 1776.]

FOURTH INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF MARYLAND STATE TROOPS, 1776

Second Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry, 1777
Continental Line

Previous to the year 1779, there was no regulation laid down for the dress of the Massachusetts regiments in Continental service, but we find from contemporary journals and newspapers, where uniforms are mentioned, that the greatest proportion of Massachusetts soldiers who had uniforms, wore blue coats faced and lined with white. The regiments were distinguished by the numbers stamped on the pewter buttons.

In 1775, short brown or drab coats with facings of white or red were furnished also, but the prevailing color of cloth throughout the war for Massachusetts regiments was blue faced with white, and lined with white or red. The waistcoats, or jackets with sleeves, and the breeches, were generally of white linen or wool, though we also find many of brown or green cloth. In the field, after the campaign of 1776, coarse white linen overalls or buckskin hunting trousers, cut as shown in the drawing, were for the most part worn in summer, and the same of blue or brown cloth in winter.

It is not to be supposed, however, that all the men were properly uniformed in the clothing mentioned. This general description, as given above, is from contemporary evidence, and is given merely to show that the prevailing color of the uniform issued to Massachusetts soldiers was blue faced with white.

The drawing is that of a private in Captain Jacob Allen's company, of Colonel Bailey's Regiment, from the captain's own description, and it might well answer for the typical uniformed Massachusetts soldier of the Revolution. The 2d Massachusetts was formed from the 23d Continental Regiment of 1776, of which Bailey was also colonel.

Washington's general order of October 2, 1779, prescribed that the dress of the Massachusetts Line should be blue, faced white, buttons and linings white. This remained in force during the rest of the war. The officers and men added a white center to the cockade on their hats, after the French Army under Rochambeau arrived.

[References: *Journals, Provincial Congress of Massachusetts* (Boston, 1838), 456, for resolution of July 5, 1775; (Boston) *Independent Chronicle,* July 3, 1777. A piece of fawn-colored cloth, sent out to the towns as the standard of color and quality for the coats ordered by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress in July, 1775, is preserved in the Boston Public Library, attached to a broadside which is pictured in Bolton's *The Private Soldier under Washington.*]

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE, 1777
PRIVATE

Massachusetts Regiment of Artillery, 1775–1776
"Knox's Artillery"

This regiment was formed May 19, 1775, consisting of ten companies and 417 men under command of Colonel Richard Gridley. On November 17, 1775, Colonel Henry Knox took command and held it until December 27, 1776, when he was made Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery in the Continental Army. When the Army was re-organized in 1776, this regiment became the 3rd Continental Artillery under Colonel John Crane.

During the period 1775-1776, the men wore no uniform except what they could get, but the officers adopted a blue coat faced with red and lined with white cloth. These coats were cut in any style that the individual chose as there was no regulation, but the buttons were to be gilt and the buttonholes and lace the same. The coats were cut with tight sleeves and full skirts, as a rule, following the fashion of the day.

In 1778, this regiment was known as one of the best dressed in the Army. The men then wore blue coats faced with red, and lined with white, with white cross belts, red feathers in their hats, white serge breeches and waistcoats, white linen overalls or spatterdashes.

Later they wore the regulation artillery uniform adopted for all the artillery in accordance with Washington's general order of October, 1779. This order was about the same as given above except that the coats were to be faced and lined with red, and the buttonholes bound with yellow tape for the men, and gilt for the officers. Buttons for the men were of pewter with raised letters "U. S. A." on them, at this time.

[REFERENCES: Letters of Henry Burbeck, an officer in the above regiment, written in 1845-1848, and printed in the *New York Herald,* June 15, 1913; descriptions of deserters, from the *Providence Gazette,* July 19, 1779, and the *Connecticut Courant,* November 24, 1778, printed *post.*]

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, 1775–1776
OFFICERS IN PARADE DRESS

Second New Hampshire Regiment of Infantry, 1777
Continental Line

This regiment was organized May 20, 1775, under the command of Colonel Enoch Poor. In 1777, we find it under command of Colonel Nathan Hale, who was taken prisoner with the entire regiment at Hubbardton, Vermont, July 7, 1777.

We find that Captain Caleb Robinson's company wore sky blue coats faced with red and lined with white, which was probably the uniform of the regiment at that time. Their waistcoats and breeches were of buckskin, and their stockings of white or gray wool.

In the drawing we see a private with a canvas knapsack, and cross-belts of buff leather, which the Americans adopted before they were authorized for the regular British Army. The buttons were of pewter stamped, as were the buttons of the Continental Army at this period, with the state and the number of the regiment.

The colors of this regiment, one a light gray-blue and the other buff, were taken by the British at Fort Anne two months before the battle of Saratoga, and are still in England.

[REFERENCES: "Memorandum of clothes belonging to Timothy Woodle, private in Captain Robinson's company, Colonel Hale's Regiment, Albany, November 14, 1777," a manuscript in the Ebenezer Stevens Papers in the New York Historical Society.

The flags of this regiment are shown in photographic reproduction in Gherardi Davis's *Regimental Colors in the War of the Revolution,* plate XIII, and in colors in Avery's *History of the United States,* VI, 95.]

SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE, 1777
PRIVATE

Third New Jersey Regiment, 1777
Continental Line

We find that the uniform of the New Jersey regiments raised for the Continental service was blue faced with red, the regiments distinguished by the numbers stamped on the pewter buttons of the coats.

In the plate, we see the dress of Captain John Ross's company, of the 3rd New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel Elias Dayton.

It should not be understood, however, that in looking at this uniform we have the exact dress of all the New Jersey troops, for while their coats were alike, their small clothes or waistcoats and breeches varied even in the same company. Some of the men wore leather caps, some wore hats bound with white wool, or broad yellow binding. Their waistcoats were of various colors. Some wore breeches of buckskin, others of blue cloth. Many had white cotton overalls, and long blue overalls in winter. As these uniforms wore out, they were replaced with any clothing obtainable.

The origin of the name "Jersey Blues" probably comes from the dress of Captain Littell's company of volunteers formed at Newark, N. J., in 1776. This company was furnished by the women of Newark with tow frocks and overalls dyed blue, as a working dress, and it became very famous in New Jersey throughout the war.

In 1779, Washington ordered that the uniform of the New Jersey Line should be blue faced with buff, and white small clothes, but it is very doubtful if this dress was ever worn.

[REFERENCES: Martha J. Lamb, "Newark," in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, LIII, 668 (Oct., 1876); see *post*, deserters' descriptions, from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 1, 1776, and June 11, 1777.]

THIRD NEW JERSEY REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE, 1777
PRIVATE

Third New York Regiment, 1775

This regiment, known also as the "Ulster Regiment," or "3rd Yorkers," was one of the four regiments raised by the Province of New York in the early summer of 1775, for the Continental service. These four New York regiments were brigaded under Brigadier General Montgomery and were with him in all his movements, ending in the assault of Quebec.

Each regiment had a different colored uniform coat, the distinctions in colors being as follows:

1st regt., Col. Alexander McDougall, blue, faced red.
2nd regt., Col. Goose Van Schaick, light brown, faced blue.
3rd regt., Col. James Clinton, gray, faced green.
4th regt., Col. James Holmes, dark brown, faced scarlet.

By the end of August, 1775, all the men were supplied with uniform coats, and although there was a shortage of arms, tents, and many articles of clothing, many of the men were completely equipped, as shown in the drawing, which may be described as follows:

> Coarse cloth regimental coat of the colors given above, white linen cravats or stocks, waistcoats and breeches of Russia drilling, woolen home-knit stockings, low shoes, a felt hat with low crown and wide brim cocked up, knapsacks and haversacks of painted canvas, and wooden canteens.

General Montgomery was much pleased with their appearance, and is said to have remarked that they had "acquired the air of Regulars."

Many of the survivors of the Canadian Campaign of 1775-1776, both officers and men, served in different commands throughout the war.

Later these New York troops were provided with buckskin waistcoats and breeches, or overalls of wool, and woolen mittens and caps. Many also wore the rifle frock for service.

Their colors were of white, yellow, blue, and green silk.

[References: *Journal of the New York Provincial Congress,* I, 59, 75, 385, 505, II, 37; *New York in the Revolution* (F. G. Mather, ed., 1901), p. 70; *Public Papers of George Clinton,* IV, 120; Force's *American Archives,* 4th s., III, 447, 451. There is a photograph of the handsome flag of the regiment in Gherardi Davis's *Regimental Colors in the War of the Revolution,* plate VII.]

THIRD NEW YORK REGIMENT, 1775
PRIVATE

Captain John Lamb's New York Artillery Company, 1775

This company was authorized by the New York Provincial Congress, to be raised in July, 1775, by Captain John Lamb, for Continental service. It was ordered to the Northern Army, and served under General Montgomery before Quebec, where they did excellent service and suffered severely.

Their uniform for dress, when first organized, was a blue coat faced with buff, which was very unusual. We find that most of the artillery companies raised during the war wore blue faced with scarlet, which soon became the prescribed dress of that arm of the service in the American Army.

One other exception, however, was that of the second artillery company formed by order of the New York Provincial Congress, in January, 1776, and a few months later captained by Alexander Hamilton, whose commission was dated March 14, 1776. This second company, known as the Colony Artillery Company, was, like Captain Lamb's, uniformed on its organization in blue, faced with buff, and with leather breeches, or exactly like the drawing opposite.

[References: *Journal of the N. Y. Provincial Congress,* I, 81, 239, 359, II, 32; *New York Journal,* May 9, 1776.]

CAPTAIN JOHN LAMB'S NEW YORK ARTILLERY COMPANY, 1775

GUNNER

Third North Carolina Regiment of Infantry, 1778
Continental Line

Very little is to be found regarding the records and dress of the ten regiments of infantry recruited by North Carolina for Continental service from 1775 to 1782.

In the field both officers and men wore the hunting or rifle shirt and long overalls, of wool in winter, and of linen in warm weather, exactly as shown in the drawing. Their equipment was either made in the colonies, or captured from the regular British service, and their arms the same. In the picture we see a private with a home made haversack of painted linen, an English musket, and a cartridge belt like those worn by the British Army.

After 1780, when Washington's general order of October 2, 1779, provided that the dress uniform of the North Carolina Regiments should be blue faced with blue, and the button-holes bound with white tape or lace, it is possible that the officers or some of them wore this dress when on parade, but we have no authority or record of it, as yet.

THIRD NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE, 1778
PRIVATE IN FIELD DRESS

First Pennsylvania Battalion, 1775–1776

This regiment of infantry was under the command of Colonel John Bull from November 25, 1775, to January 22, 1776, when Colonel John Philip De Haas took command. The first battalion, still under the command of Colonel De Haas, was the nucleus for the formation of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, Continental Army, October 25, 1776.

This battalion should not be confused with the battalion of Riflemen formed in June, 1775, under Colonel William Thompson which was the 1st Regiment of the Continental Line in 1776, and became January 1, 1777, the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line under Colonel Edward Hand. Their uniform was brown faced with green, for full dress, but hunting or rifle dress for service.

The dress uniform of the 1st Pennsylvania Battalion was brown faced with buff, pewter buttons with "No. 1" stamped on them, waistcoat of swanskin or soft fine-twilled flannel, buff breeches, white yarn stockings with black garters, and black half-gaiters. Later they wore hunting shirts and long overalls of linen or deerskin for service.

The dress uniforms of some of the companies of the 1st Battalion, 1775-1776, were brown faced with green, or blue faced with white, or whatever uniform coats they could procure, until 1779, when we find them all dressed in blue faced with red, as Washington ordered for all the regiments of the Pennsylvania Line.

The drawing shows the dress of a sergeant of the 4th company (Capt. Josiah Harmer's), in 1776, and also the manner of carrying the musket. Sergeants when on duty or parades, always held their muskets at the "advance," when the men were at the "shoulder" or "support." In dress, they were at first distinguished from the men by a small red cloth or worsted epaulet, as well as by the finer cloth of their uniforms. This epaulet was worn on the right shoulder. Later they wore two white shoulder knots, and a red worsted sash. They also carried a short saber in addition to the musket and bayonet.

[Editor's Note: Lieutenant Lefferts based this drawing on a description of two deserters from Capt. Harmer's company, who wore brown faced with buff. That combination may have been worn by that particular company, but a study of a larger number of descriptions (see *post*) shows that brown faced with green was the recognized uniform of the 1st Pennsylvania Battalion.]

[References: *Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Battalions and Line,* vol. I; Thacher's *Military Journal* (Boston, 1823), p. 38, under August, 1775; "Memoirs of Brigadier-General John Lacey," in *Pennsylvania Magazine,* XXV, 192; *Pennsylvania Evening Post,* March 18, 1777, printed *post;* General Order of July 23, 1775, printed in Force's *American Archives,* 4th series, II, 1738; General Order of May 14, 1782, printed in Whiting's *Revolutionary Orders,* p. 201.]

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION, 1775–1776
SERGEANT

Pennsylvania State Regiment, 1777
Thirteenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

The Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot was organized at the end of April, 1777, from the men and officers of Miles's rifle battalion and Atlee's musketry battalion. Colonel John Bull was appointed colonel on May 2, 1777, but was succeeded on June 17 by Colonel Walter Stewart. On June 10, 1777, the Pennsylvania Assembly, following the advice of the Supreme Executive Council of the state, transferred the state regiment to Continental service. Colonel Stewart called his regiment the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment in his weekly return of October 27, and it was so designated and officially added to the Continental Line by a resolution of the Continental Congress dated November 12, 1777. The Thirteenth was incorporated with the Second Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778.

The men of the Pennsylvania State Regiment were clothed and equipped at least as early as the middle of June, 1777. Their uniform was blue faced and lined with red, with the letters $^{P}_{R}{}^{S}$ on the white pewter buttons.

[References: *Pennsylvania Archives,* V, 713-716; *Pennsylvania Colonial Records,* XI, 215, 225; *Journals of Continental Congress* (Ford, ed.), VIII, 482, IX, 897; diary of Lt. James McMichael, in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History,* XVI, 142, 143; orderly book of the Pennsylvania State Regiment, May 10-August 16, 1777, *ibid.,* XXII; Pennsylvania *Packet,* August 19, 1777.]

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REGIMENT, 1777

PRIVATE

Rhode Island Train of Artillery, 1775

Captain John Crane's artillery company formed part of the Rhode Island quota under the command of General Greene, that was ordered to join the New England army before Boston in 1775. Captain Crane was soon commissioned major, and his company of ninety-five men was reported in the general returns of the army during 1775, as a separate command from the Boston Artillery Regiment, under Colonel Gridley. In the re-organization of 1776, Major Crane became colonel of the 3d Continental Artillery, and the uniform was changed to blue faced with red. (Cf. Plate XIII.)

The dress shown in the drawing opposite is that of 1775.

One of the leather caps worn by the Rhode Island Company, that which belonged to Lieutenant Benajah Carpenter, may be seen in the museum of the Sons of the Revolution, in Fraunces Tavern, in New York City. It is a small black leather helmet, or cap, formed of six pieces of jacked leather sewn together, forming a cone shape, with a small brown and red tassel at the top. The odd-shaped front of heavy black jacked leather is decorated with a gold painted anchor shaded with dark red, with the motto "For Our Country" painted above the anchor, in gilt letters on a red ground. Under the anchor, also in gilt letters on a red ground, is the Latin motto "In te, Domine, speramus." At the base of the cap on both sides are two small brass buttons with bone backs, having on the face of each a convex anchor. Buttons stamped the same were worn on the jackets of brown faced with red.

Privates wore the same dress, but with spatterdashes in place of boots, and carried muskets when not fighting their guns. The officers were distinguished by a small gilt epaulette, crimson sash, saber, espontoon, and boots, are shown in the drawing.

RHODE ISLAND TRAIN OF ARTILLERY, 1775
LIEUTENANT IN PARADE DRESS

Second Rhode Island Regiment of Infantry, 1779
Continental Line

This regiment was raised in May, 1775, in the county of Providence, R. I., as the 2nd regiment of the Army of Observation of Rhode Island, which was formed into one brigade under Brigadier General Nathaniel Greene, consisting of three infantry regiments and a train of artillery. Over one thousand men of this Army in the same formation joined the American Army before Boston in 1775, as the Rhode Island quota at the call of Massachusetts for men from the rest of the New England colonies. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Daniel Hitchcock, and was numbered the 14th Foot. In the re-organization of the Continental Army, January 1st, 1776, it became the 11th Continental Infantry. After the death of Colonel Hitchcock, January 13, 1777, it was commanded by Colonel Israel Angell, and was known as the 2nd Rhode Island Regiment, of the Rhode Island Line. On January 1, 1781, the 1st and 2nd Rhode Island regiments were consolidated, and commanded by Lt. Colonel Jeremiah Olney for the rest of the war. The regiment was present with Washington in all the principal battles of the war.

No mention is made of the uniform worn by the men when organized, further than that they were to be supplied by the colony of Rhode Island. They were probably of brown cloth with white or red facings. Later the officers furnished themselves with blue coats faced with red, and cut according to their own fancy, while the men wore any clothing they could get, until the year 1779, when we find that the regiment was well equipped, as shown in the drawing, with washable linen rifle frocks and overalls, cocked felt hats bound with white braid. Some of the men wore white coats and waistcoats or jackets, in place of the rifle shirt. Abbé Robin tells us, that while this dress was easily soiled, it was kept extremely neat and clean by these men, whose appearance and discipline were excellent.

The colors of the consolidated 1st and 2nd Regiments may still be seen in the State Senate Chamber in Providence, R. I. They were carried by the regiments throughout the war, and were present at Yorktown, in 1781.

[References: *Civil and Military List of Rhode Island,* vol. I (compiled by J. J. Smith, 1900); *Diary of Colonel Israel Angell* (Edward Field, ed., 1899), page 36; Lovell, *Israel Angell* (1921), pages 125, 174; l'Abbé Robin, *Nouveau Voyage dans l'Amérique Septentrionale en l'année 1781* (Philadelphia, 1782), pp. 65, 67. A photograph of the above-mentioned flag of the 2nd Rhode Island is reproduced in the *Diary,* frontispiece; in Lovell, opposite page 350; and in Davis, *Regimental Colors in the War of the Revolution.*]

SECOND RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE, 1779
PRIVATE

Second South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, 1776

The 1st and 2nd Regiments of South Carolina were raised in June, 1775, for service in the Colony, but were soon taken into Continental service, and are perhaps best known for their defence of Fort Moultrie on Sullivans Island, where their flag of blue with the white crescent was shot away, and was caught up by Sergeant Jasper.

The uniform of the 2nd was blue faced with red and lined with white, with white linen waistcoats and breeches, and short black gaiters, in full dress, while on service they wore long linen overalls as shown. Their caps were of black leather with a small white thread tassel at the top, and the front ornamented with a silver or white metal crescent, rather smaller in proportion than shown in the picture, on which was engraved the initials of the man, and the words or motto "Liberty or Death." [According to Drayton, the word "Liberty" alone appeared on the crescents of the hat and of the regimental flag.]

The 1st Regiment of Infantry also wore blue faced with red, and had "ultima ratio" engraved on the crescent.

Both these regiments are well known to have been well equipped in every detail. Each regiment had two colors, one of blue and one of red silk, very beautifully embroidered, which were captured by the British.

The South Carolina Light Horse wore blue faced with white, and were well furnished.

[References: William Moultrie, *Memoirs of the American Revolution* (N. Y., 1802), I, 90, 182; Drayton, *Memoirs of the American Revolution* (Charleston, 1821), II, 52-53, 281, 290; *New York Gazetteer* (Rivington's), Nov. 9, 1775, page 3, column 2.]

SECOND SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT, 1776
PRIVATE

Green Mountain Rangers, 1776

The controversy between the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants and the New York colonial officials before the Revolution, had caused the men of the various towns in New Hampshire and Vermont to form themselves into military companies, for self-protection. These companies were formed into a regiment as early as 1771, under Ethan Allen as colonel. Seth Warner was captain of the Bennington company, which was organized in 1764. All of these companies were well drilled and equipped. Very little thought was given to uniforms, for we find that most of them wore buckskin jackets and breeches, or sagathy small clothes.

Colonel Allen wrote that, when he was captured at Montreal, he wore a Canadian dress, viz.: a short fawn-skin jacket double-breasted, an undervest and breeches of sagathy, worsted stockings, a decent pair of shoes, plain shirt, red worsted cap. This was the kind of clothing worn by the Green Mountain Boys in 1775 at Ticonderoga and later at Bunker Hill.

When a new regiment of Green Mountain Boys was authorized by the Continental Congress, and also by a resolution of the New York Congress, July 4, 1775, Seth Warner was made colonel of a regiment of five hundred men, and was sent to the Northern Army under Schuyler and Montgomery. This regiment was styled the Green Mountain Rangers, and served under Montgomery at St. Johns, but not being provided with winter clothing, they were sent home before the advance on Quebec, but later joined the Army again.

Their dress uniform was as follows: black felt hats cocked, green coats faced with red, buckskin waistcoats and breeches, coarse woolen stockings, heavy low shoes, checked and white shirts. In the field, they were mostly equipped with rifle frocks, worn over the coats or without the coats. All were not equipped with bayonets, and their arms were English or French muskets, though some carried American rifles.

[References: *Journal of the N. Y. Provincial Congress,* I, 63, 65, 107, 130; *Vermont Revolutionary Rolls,* John E. Goodrich, ed. (Rutland, Vt., 1904); *A Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen's Captivity, written by himself* (Philadelphia, 1779), page 19.]

GREEN MOUNTAIN RANGERS, 1776
PRIVATES IN DRESS UNIFORM

Green Mountain Rangers, 1775
Lieutenant Ira Allen

The officers of the regiment of Green Mountain Rangers, authorized July 4, 1775, by the New York Provincial Congress, were elected July 27, at a meeting of the township committees of the New Hampshire Grants. One of the seven first lieutenants elected was Ira Allen. On August 15, the New York Congress received the minutes of the meeting, and immediately forwarded to General Philip Schuyler warrants for the captains and lieutenants so chosen.

The picture opposite is a portrait of Lieutenant Ira Allen, as the face is drawn from a contemporary miniature of him painted about 1795. Ira Allen (1751-1814) was the youngest brother of Ethan Allen, and was scarcely less distinguished than his more famous brother. Subsequently he became a major-general of Vermont militia, and served his state in many civil offices of great importance.

The uniform pictured is the parade dress of the Green Mountain Rangers, showing the gilt epaulet, crimson sash, saber, and boots of an officer. All officers carried light fusils or muskets when on duty.

The original of this picture, as well as the miniature mentioned above, are owned by Dr. James B. Wilbur of Manchester, Vermont.

[REFERENCES: *Journals of New York Provincial Congress,* I, 65, 107; *New York in the Revolution* (N. Y. State Archives, I), 16, 28; *Vermont Revolutionary Rolls,* 814-815.]

GREEN MOUNTAIN RANGERS, 1775
LIEUTENANT IRA ALLEN IN OFFICERS' PARADE DRESS

Virginia Light Dragoons, 1776

These Dragoons, known later as the 1st Continental Regiment of Light Dragoons, under the command of Colonel Theodorick Bland, were raised in various towns in Virginia in 1775, for service in that state. They were ordered to join Washington's Army in December, 1775, and at that time consisted of six troops under command of Major Bland, and were familiarly known in the army as the "Virginia Horse."

The uniform shown is that of Captain Bland's own troop.

Some of the companies were uniformed in blue coats faced with red, and others in brown faced with green. All had leather breeches and top boots. At first, their helmets were of leather with white horse-hair crest, but later were of steel or brass, turned up at the base with black bearskin and had long flowing horse-hair crests of white or black imported from France, or captured from the enemy. They were armed at first with only the saber and pistols, but after 1777 had, in addition, carbines or short muskets with a sling.

In 1780, the regiment was commanded by Colonel Anthony Walton White, and afterwards was consolidated with the 3rd Cavalry under Lt. Col. William Washington. At this period, their full dress uniform was blue faced with white, but the fighting dress was of heavy or coarse white linen.

[References: *The Bland Papers of Colonel Theodorick Bland, Jr.*, Charles Campbell, ed. (2 vol. in 1, Petersburg, Va., 1843), vol. I, 55, 88, 89; Force's *American Archives*, 5th ser., vol. III, 1270; Anburey's *Travels* (1789), II, 320-321.]

VIRGINIA LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1776

PRIVATE OF CAPTAIN THEODORICK BLAND'S TROOP

DESCRIPTIONS OF DRESS
WORN BY
DESERTERS FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY, 1775–1780

AS PRINTED IN CONTEMPORARY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

Descriptions of Dress Worn by Deserters from the American Army

The most valuable information about the uniforms of American soldiers in the Revolution is found in the advertisements inserted in newspapers by company and regimental officers, offering rewards for the apprehension of deserters. These notices usually describe the men, including their mannerisms and peculiarities of speech, and also provide an exact account of what the deserters were wearing. Such detailed information about the clothing of the American soldiery is impossible to find in any other sources.

The term "deserters" was not necessarily opprobrious. In state muster rolls a distinction was made between "deserted" and "deserted to the enemy." Lack of discipline, carelessly kept records of sickness and furlough, difficulties of travel and communication, made many a man technically a deserter when he was still loyal to the cause for which he had enlisted, and ready to return to active service. There were also, however, many men who made a practice of enlisting solely to obtain a bounty, and deserted immediately to obtain more bounties by enlisting in other organizations.

The following collection of descriptions must not be looked upon as a compendium of all American revolutionary uniforms. It is, rather, an unabridged compilation of source material, which must be used carefully and with discrimination in order not to be misleading. Not every regiment is included in the list, either because its men did not desert, or because its officers were not conscientious about advertising for those who did desert, or, perhaps the most important reason, because the regiment was stationed at, or its deserters were likely to be found in, sections of the country where newspapers were not printed or did not circulate.

A large number of the advertisements describe miscellaneous combinations of civilian clothes and not uniforms at all. It is only when the words uniform or regimentals are used, or when a certain dress is worn by too many men not to be the prescribed clothing of an entire company or regiment, that the advertisements aid our quest for uniforms. But all descriptions of what was actually worn are essential in accurately picturing the American soldiery, since uniform supplies were so inadequate throughout the war. Most of the red uniforms described are regular British uniforms. Another point must be considered in reading the following advertisements. A uniform that is described may be the uniform of a regiment to which the deserter previously belonged, not of that

from which he was deserting. Incomplete muster rolls make it almost impossible to trace the deserter's earlier service, but very often the advertisement mentions his former organization. In that case, or when the uniform itself is recognizable, the description is always printed under the heading of the regiment whose uniform is described, and sometimes also under the later regiment to show how varied an appearance each unit must have presented towards the middle of the war. It is not safe to deduce that because a deserter had no uniform, his regiment had none, for a man sometimes deserted too soon after enlistment to have received any.

To find the advertisements for American deserters, every newspaper, except those of Royalist printers, has been carefully read from April, 1775, through 1780. Of the newspapers of that period in Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, practically every known extant issue was searched. Those published in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and the other states were thoroughly searched, and while not every known issue was scanned, it is hoped that not many advertisements passed unnoted. Delaware had no press during the war, and Georgia's only newspaper, the *Gazette* of Savannah, was discontinued in February, 1776, too early for our purpose. As Mr. Lefferts painted no uniforms of the period following Washington's General Order of October 2, 1779, it was judged unnecessary to include descriptions after 1780.

The New York Historical Society is indebted to the following institutions and their librarians, who made their files of newspapers readily available for this research: American Antiquarian Society, Boston Athenæum, Charleston (South Carolina) Library Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Maryland State Library, Maryland Historical Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, New Hampshire Historical Society, New York Public Library, Ridgeway Branch of the Philadelphia Library Company, Rhode Island Historical Society, Yale University.

The following list names all the newspapers which were searched 1775 through 1780, whether or not they yielded any deserter's advertisements. The newspapers will be readily recognized by the short titles given. For details concerning changing titles, dates of publication, and other libraries where files may be consulted, see Clarence S. Brigham's "Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820," published in successive *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society,* beginning in volume XXIII, part 2, October, 1913. Where no library is mentioned, they may be found, either originals or photostat copies, in the rich collection of The New-York Historical Society.

CONNECTICUT—[Hartford] *Connecticut Courant,* A. A. S., Yale, N. Y. H. S.; [New London] *Connecticut Gazette;* [New Haven] *Connecticut Journal,* Yale, N. Y. H. S.; *Norwich Packet,* A. A. S., N. Y. H. S.

MARYLAND—[Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* Md. State Library; [Baltimore] *Maryland Gazette,* Md. Hist. Soc.; [Baltimore] *Maryland Journal,* Md. Hist. Soc., N. Y. H. S.

MASSACHUSETTS—[Boston] *Continental Journal,* A. A. S., N. Y. H. S.; [Boston] *Evening Post* (continued as *The Morning Chronicle*), Mass. H. S.; *Boston Gazette,* A. A. S., N. Y. H. S.; [Boston] *Independent Ledger,* A. A. S.; [Cambridge and Boston] *New England Chronicle* (continued as *The Independent Chronicle*), A. A. S., N. Y. H. S.; [Newburyport] *Essex Journal,* Boston Ath., A. A. S.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—[Exeter] *New Hampshire Gazette;* [Portsmouth] *Freeman's Journal;* [Portsmouth] *New Hampshire Gazette.* N. H. H. S., N. Y. H. S.

NEW JERSEY—[Burlington] *New Jersey Gazette;* [Chatham] *New Jersey Journal;* [Trenton] *New Jersey Gazette.*

NEW YORK—*Constitutional Gazette; New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury; New York Journal; New York Packet.*

NORTH CAROLINA—[New Bern] *North Carolina Gazette;* [Wilmington] *Cape-Fear Mercury.*

PENNSYLVANIA—*Pennsylvania EveningPost,* A. A. S., N. Y. H. S.; *Pennsylvania Gazette,* A. A. S., Pa. H. S., N. Y. P. L., N. Y. H. S.; *Pennsylvania Journal,* Phil. Lib. Co., N. Y. H. S.; *Pennsylvania Ledger,* Phil. Lib. Co.; *Pennsylvania Packet,* Phil. Lib. Co., N. Y. H. S.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport Mercury;* [Providence] *American Journal; Providence Gazette,* R. I. H. S., N. Y. H. S.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston: (All in the Charleston Library Society) *South Carolina Gazette,* continued as *The Gazette of the State of South Carolina; South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal; South Carolina and American General Gazette.*

VIRGINIA—Williamsburg: *The Virginia Gazette* (Dixon and Hunter's); *The Virginia Gazette* (John Pinkney's); *The Virginia Gazette* (Alexander Purdie's). Md. H. S., N. Y. H. S., and photostat copies gathered from several libraries by Dr. Worthington C. Ford of the Mass. H. S.

The organizations to which the deserters belonged have been identified either through complete information given in the advertisement, or by finding records of the deserter or his captain in Heitman's *Historical Register of*

Officers of the Continental Army, the muster rolls printed by the various states, and other records of Revolutionary services. The only colonels' names printed are of those who were in command at the time of the desertions described. Continental troops not attached to any state line are printed first; then follow the states, arranged alphabetically, and under each state, its quota of Continental regiments first, then the state troops or levies, and third, the militia.

DOROTHY C. BARCK.

CONTINENTAL

Continental Regiments of Infantry, 1776

First Continental Infantry

(Raised in Pennsylvania)

COLONEL EDWARD HAND

LIEUTENANT THOMAS BUCHANAN'S COMPANY

Old coat of winestone color, white trousers, new shoes.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* July 24, 1776.)

LIEUTENANT JOHN CLARK, JR.'S COMPANY

Brown jacket, coarse shirt and trousers, felt hat cocked behind.

Light colored cloth coat, tow trousers, slouched felt hat.

Nankeen coat almost white, red breeches, thread stockings, slouched hat, new shoes.

Hunting shirt, light colored coat, old hat cocked behind.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* September 4, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JAMES GRIER'S COMPANY

Buckskin breeches, whitish colored cloth jacket, coarse shirt.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* June 17, 1776.)

CAPTAIN MATTHEW SMITH'S COMPANY

White hunting shirt and trousers, old beaver hat.

Brown hunting shirt and trousers.
(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* September 28, 1776.)

Brown hunting shirt and trousers without fringe; felt hat.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* October 9, 1776.)

Second Continental Infantry

(Raised in New Hampshire)

COLONEL JAMES REED

CAPTAIN ROBERT OLIVER'S COMPANY

Blue coat faced with green. (*New York Gazette,* May 6, 1776.)

Third Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

COLONEL EBENEZER LEARNED

CAPTAIN ISAAC BOLSTER'S COMPANY

Cloth colored coat and jacket. (*Connecticut Gazette,* April 19, 1776.)

CAPTAIN WARHAM PECK'S COMPANY

Buckskin breeches, two jackets, the outside one a red seaman's jacket, a white hat. (*Boston Gazette,* January 22, 1776.)

Sixth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

COLONEL ASA WHITCOMB

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HUDSON BALLARD'S COMPANY

Brown coat faced with red, or a green coat and a gray surtout. (*New England Chronicle,* August 15, 1776.)

CAPTAIN LEMUEL TRESCOTT'S COMPANY

Dark colored surtout.

Dark brown outside jacket.

New pair of leather breeches, white yarn stockings and a blue watchcoat. (*New England Chronicle,* February 29, 1776.)

Blue outside jacket, a round bound hat. (*New England Chronicle,* July 4, 1776.)

Sailor's short blue jacket and round hat. (*New England Chronicle,* August 15, 1776.)

CAPTAIN DANIEL WHITING'S COMPANY

Light colored coat with numbered buttons and a cloth-colored great coat. (*New England Chronicle,* February 22, 1776.)

Light brown coat turned up with white, and leather breeches. (*New England Chronicle,* July 25, 1776.)

Seventh Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

COLONEL WILLIAM PRESCOTT

CAPTAIN SAMUEL GILBERT'S COMPANY

Blue straight bodied coat, felt hat. (*New England Chronicle,* February 29, 1776.)

Light colored coat with jacket and breeches of the same. (*Constitutional Gazette,* July 13, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MOORE'S COMPANY

Blue coat and jacket.

Lightish colored jacket, green breeches reaching to the shoes.

Dark brown coat, blackish double-breasted waistcoat, snuff colored velvet breeches.

Brown coat, leather breeches.

Snuff colored coat and jacket, black breeches, small round hat bound with tinsel, with a broad band around the crown. (*New York Journal,* June 6, 1776.)

Tenth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Connecticut)

COLONEL SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS

CAPTAIN ISAAC GALLUP'S COMPANY

Lightish colored bearskin coat, faced with buff, pewter buttons.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* November 29, 1776.)

CAPTAIN ABRAHAM WATERHOUSE'S COMPANY

Old blue jacket, a striped flannel vest, blue trousers, checked shirt.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* July 5, 1776.)

LIEUTENANT EZRA SELDEN'S COMPANY

Light brown coat and waistcoat.

Light brown coat, faced with the same, and a light brown waistcoat.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* March 29, 1776.)

Thirteenth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

COLONEL JOSEPH READ

CAPTAIN ANDREW PETERS'S COMPANY

Brown coat, old hat flapped down, checked shirt, black breeches, white stockings. (*Constitutional Gazette,* June 1, 1776.)

Fourteenth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

COLONEL JOHN GLOVER

CAPTAIN GILBERT W. SPEAKMAN'S COMPANY

Light colored coat, with red lapels, buckskin breeches, blue stockings.
White cap, frock and trousers. (*New England Chronicle,* May 2, 1776.)

Blue coat, with leather buttons, tarred trousers.
(*New England Chronicle,* May 30, 1776.)

Fifteenth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

COLONEL JOHN PATTERSON

CAPTAIN EBENEZER SULLIVAN'S COMPANY

Light colored surtout (the same worn by two deserters).
(*Boston Gazette,* March 11, 1776.)

Sixteenth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

COLONEL PAUL D. SARGENT

CAPTAIN JOHN WILEY'S COMPANY

Buff cap, light colored coat. (*New England Chronicle,* January 11, 1776.)

Seventeenth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Connecticut)

COLONEL JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY PERCEVAL'S COMPANY

Butternut colored coat and scarlet waistcoat.
Blue clothes. (*Connecticut Courant,* April 22, 1776.)

CAPTAIN ABRAHAM TYLER'S COMPANY

Light colored coat and leather breeches. (*Connecticut Gazette,* April 19, 1776.)

Eighteenth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

COLONEL EDMUND PHINNEY

CAPTAIN JEREMIAH HILL'S COMPANY

Old blue surtout, cloth colored coat and jacket.
Dark colored coat, and breeches somewhat lighter.
(*New England Chronicle,* January 11, 1776.)

Cloth colored coat with buff facing, which is the uniform of the regiment, a cloth colored double-breasted jacket, blue breeches, and a narrow brimmed felt hat with white binding.
(*Continental Journal,* June 20, 1776.)

CAPTAIN NATHAN WATKIN'S COMPANY

Cloth colored regimental coat, faced and cuffed with white, pewter buttons.
(*New England Chronicle,* May 16, 1776.)

CAPTAIN SILAS WILD'S COMPANY

Light colored soldier's coat, turned up with white, and a purplish colored rifle frock. (*New England Chronicle,* June 27, 1776.)

CAPTAIN HART WILLIAMS'S COMPANY

Cloth colored regimental coat, turned up with white, bright buttons, and a red waistcoat. (*New England Chronicle,* April 25, 1776.)

Nineteenth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Connecticut)

COLONEL CHARLES WEBB

CAPTAIN ISAAC BOSTWICK'S COMPANY

Light colored surtout. (*New England Chronicle,* January 11, 1776.)

CAPTAIN PETER PERRITT'S COMPANY

Light colored short coat and leather breeches (worn by two deserters).
Short blue coat trimmed with white tape.
Short brown coat with green lining. (*Connecticut Gazette,* March 29, 1776.)

Captain Nathaniel Tuttle's Company

Blue coat, brown broadcloth jacket, buckskin breeches, white stockings, and half boots. (*New York Gazette,* June 10, 1776.)

Twentieth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Connecticut)

Colonels Benedict Arnold and John Durkee

Captain Stephen Brown's Company

Lightish colored cloth greatcoat, a short sailor's jacket, leather breeches, white yarn stockings. (*New England Chronicle,* February 8, 1776.)

Captain John Keyes's Company

Blue broadcloth jacket and trousers. (*Connecticut Gazette,* February 23, 1776.)

Twenty-First Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

Colonel Jonathan Ward

Captain Josiah Fay's Company

Striped jacket, of a sailor's cut.
Blue sailor's jacket.
White spotted jacket.
Blue jacket. (*Boston Gazette,* April 22, 1776.)

Twenty-Second Continental Infantry

(Raised in Connecticut)

Colonel Samuel Wyllys

Captain Ezekiel Scott's Company

Light colored uniform coat, a good pair of breeches.
(*Providence Gazette,* April 20, 1776.)

Captain Ebenezer Sumner's Company

Red duffel greatcoat and a regimental coat with red facings.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* April 19, 1776.)

Twenty-Fifth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

Colonel William Bond

Captain Abijah Child's Company

Light colored surtout. (*Boston Gazette,* February 26, 1776.)

Captain Daniel Egery's Company

Blue outside jacket, striped waistcoat, thick cloth colored trousers, a round hat bound with black. (*New England Chronicle,* February 8-22, 1776.)

Blue coat, striped waistcoat, long flannel trousers.
(*Boston Gazette,* February 26, 1776.)

Blue jacket, light gray surtout. (*Norwich Packet,* April 1, 1776.)

Captain Nathan Fuller's Company

Gray surtout, a green straight bodied coat, a small brimmed hat.
(*Boston Gazette,* January 8, 1776.)

Twenty-Sixth Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

Colonel Loammi Baldwin

Captain Thomas Mighill's Company

Blue coat faced with red and bound with yellow.
(*New England Chronicle,* February 1, 1776.)

Twenty-Seventh Continental Infantry

(Raised in Massachusetts)

Colonel Israel Hutchinson

Captain John Baker's Company

White short jacket, leather breeches, milled stockings.
(*New England Chronicle,* July 18, 1776.)

Captain Addison Richardson's Company

Brownish coat.

Light colored long jacket. (*New England Chronicle,* May 9, 1776.)

The Sixteen Additional Continental Regiments

Colonel David Forman's Regiment

Captain John Burrowes's Company

Red coat with buff colored facings, white woolen jacket, buff breeches (the buttons of his coat and breeches numbered thirty-one) and a wool hat cocked up. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 26, 1777.)

Captain John Combs's Company

Yellow shalloon coat with yellow buttons, short green coat edged with white, red jacket, buckskin breeches, white stockings, small round hat bound with blue. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* May 14, 1777.)

Scarlet and buff, with pewter buttons marked 31.
(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* July 24, 1777.)

Colonel Nathaniel Gist's Regiment

Captain Joseph Smith's Company

Brown coat turned up with green.

White shirt, osnabrug frock, brown yarn stockings.

Yellow hunting shirt and trousers. (*Maryland Journal,* September 23, 1777.)

Colonel William Grayson's Regiment

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL MITCHELL'S COMPANY

Blue coat.

Hat with silver button and loop, white hunting shirt, brown spotted velveret jacket, leggings. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* May 22, 1777.)

Colonel Thomas Hartley's Regiment

CAPTAIN WILLIAM NICHOLLS'S COMPANY

Large brimmed hat, blue coat, buckskin breeches.

Black hunting shirt, buckskin breeches. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 1, 1777.)

LIEUTENANT ISAAC SWENEY'S COMPANY

Blue regimental coat with a white collar, white jacket, buckskin breeches, stockings and shoes. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* May 14, 1777.)

Colonel David Henley's Regiment

A sailor's dress. (*Boston Gazette,* October 6, 1777.)

Red coat faced with light blue, a light infantry cap. (*Independent Chronicle,* March 5, 1778.)

CAPTAIN LEMUEL TRESCOTT'S COMPANY

Short blue coat, round hat, black breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* February 28, 1778.)

Colonel Henry Jackson's Regiment

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL JARVIS'S COMPANY

Blue coat with red facings. (*Boston Gazette,* August 25, 1777.)

Colonel William R. Lee's Regiment

CAPTAIN WILLIAM NORTH'S COMPANY

Blue uniform coat faced with white, white waistcoat, black breeches. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* January 7, 1778.)

CAPTAIN STEPHEN SEWALL'S COMPANY

Brown regimental coat faced with red, a felt hat.

Light colored coat and breeches. (*Continental Journal,* December 19, 1777.)

Blue regimentals (worn by two deserters). (*Providence Gazette,* March 7, 1778.)

LIEUTENANT PETER HASTEN'S COMPANY

Snuff colored coat and leather breeches.

Reddish coat and leather breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* December 27, 1777.)

Brown coat, striped flannel jacket, leather breeches, white yarn stockings.

Light colored coat, white woolen breeches, white yarn stockings. (*Providence Gazette,* March 27, 1778.)

Light colored coat.

Snuff colored coat. (*Providence Gazette,* April 18, 1778.)

Lieutenant John Medbery's Company

Blue regimental coat faced with white, white woolen waistcoat, brown linen breeches, felt hat. (*Providence Gazette,* October 4, 1777.)

Lieutenant Jesse Sanders's Company

Blue coat, light colored waistcoat and overalls, small round hat. (*Providence Gazette,* April 11, 1778.)

Colonel John Patton's Regiment of Foot Guards

Captain Joseph Prowell's Company

Short brown jacket, leather breeches, small round hat.

Blue trousers, short jacket, round hat. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* March 25, 1777.)

Cloth colored jacket, buckskin breeches, white woolen stockings, felt hat. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 26, 1777.)

Colonel Henry Sherburne's Regiment

Captain Elijah Blackman's Company

Large blue outside jacket, tow cloth trousers or white drilling breeches. (*Connecticut Courant,* August 4, 1777.)

Light brown coat, striped flannel vest, leather breeches. (*Connecticut Journal,* January 7, 1778.)

Red regimental coat faced with yellow, dark brown overalls, a gray fur cap. (*New York Packet,* May 14, 1778.)

Dark brown regimental coat faced with yellow, green vest and breeches, a felt hat bound with white. (*Providence Gazette,* January 30, 1779.)

Dark brown coat faced with yellow, a green vest, brown overalls. (Two deserters dressed the same.) (*Providence Gazette,* February 6, 1779.)

Captain Benjamin Burton's Company

Light colored regimental coat faced with red, leather breeches, and white stockings. (*Independent Chronicle,* April 24, 1777.)

Blue uniform coat faced with white, a white waistcoat, and leather breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* October 11, 1777.)

Captain John Ellis's Company

Striped woolen waistcoat, striped woolen shirt. (*Norwich Packet,* July 21-28, 1777.)

Captain Abijah Savage's Company

Short striped woolen waistcoat with sleeves, linen breeches, a felt hat. (*Connecticut Courant,* September 29, 1777.)

Lieutenant Henry Williams's Company

Brown coat faced with yellow, green vest and breeches, cocked hat bound with white (same worn by two deserters). (*Connecticut Gazette,* February 19, 1779.)

Colonel Oliver Spencer's Regiment of Foot Guards

CAPTAIN JOHN HAMMITT'S COMPANY

Blue coat with red facings, blanket trousers buttoned down his legs.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 22, 1777.)

Colonel Seth Warner's Regiment

CAPTAIN SIMEON SMITH'S COMPANY

Light brown coat turned up with blue, pewter buttons with the number 14 on them. (*Connecticut Courant,* May 19, 1777.)

Colonel Samuel B. Webb's Regiment

CAPTAIN JOHN HARTE'S COMPANY

Scarlet regimental coat faced with yellow, light colored waistcoat and breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* November 7, 1778.)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH WALKER'S COMPANY

Red uniform coat faced with yellow (same worn by two deserters).
(*Connecticut Courant,* February 15, 1780.)

CAPTAIN CHARLES WHITING'S COMPANY

Regimentals: scarlet faced with yellow, white vest and breeches (same worn by five deserters). (*Connecticut Courant,* February 16 and March 2, 1779.)

CAPTAIN JAMES WATSON'S COMPANY

Blue coat turned up with red, white breeches.
(*Connecticut Journal,* May 21, 1777.)

The German Battalion

COLONEL NICHOLAS HAUSSEGGER

CAPTAIN JOHN DAVID WOELPPER'S COMPANY

Old green coat over his regimentals. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 19, 1777.)
White hunting frock and breeches, striped leggings.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* May 6, 1778.)

Continental Artillery

Colonel Henry Knox's Regiment of Artillery

Blue coat faced with red, white flannel waistcoat.
(*Connecticut Journal,* October 2, 1776.)

LIEUTENANT HENRY BURBECK'S COMPANY

Short blue and white spotted jacket, a white flannel one under it, a pair of Russia drab breeches, blue worsted stockings, a castor hat, with a gold loop, and a feather in it. (*New York Gazette,* June 10, 1776.)

CAPTAIN DIMOND MORTON'S COMPANY

Round hat, light colored short jacket lined with flannel, and a broad striped red and white jacket under it, Russia drab breeches, white yarn stockings.
(*New York Gazette,* June 10, 1776.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS PIERCE'S COMPANY

Dark colored surtout, striped linen jacket, buckskin breeches.

Light brown coat, blue jacket, buckskin breeches.
(*New York Gazette,* May 6, 1776.)

First Continental Artillery Regiment

COLONEL CHARLES HARRISON

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WATERS'S COMPANY

Light colored cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, black yarn stockings.

Blue coat and jacket, brown linen breeches.

Cloth jacket and breeches, linen leggings.

Light colored coat, jacket, and breeches.

Leather breeches, a light colored sailor's jacket, gray great coat, blue coat turned up with white, with white buttons, and worked on the sleeves with white cording, a castor hat. (*Maryland Journal,* January 8, 1777.)

Brown coat and breeches. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* July 18, 1777.)

LIEUTENANT THOMAS DIX'S COMPANY

Blue coat turned up with red, white jacket and breeches.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* November 28, 1777.)

Second Continental Artillery Regiment

COLONEL JOHN LAMB

CAPTAIN JONATHAN BROWN'S COMPANY

Short, double-breasted white jacket, red vest, white breeches, blue yarn stockings. (*New York Packet,* April 23, 1778.)

CAPTAIN JOHN DOUGHTY'S COMPANY

Short jacket and overalls.

Black regimental coat, and overalls.
([Chatham] *New Jersey Journal,* June 8, 1779.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL LOCKWOOD'S COMPANY

Rifle frock, white vest, brown woolen overalls, small round hat.
(*New York Packet,* September 24, 1778.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MANSFIELD'S COMPANY

Light colored coat, leather breeches, white thread stockings.
(*Connecticut Journal,* April 23, 1777.)

Blue coat, striped linen jacket, leather breeches, and hair cap.
(*Connecticut Journal,* May 7, 1777.)

Brown jacket, green waistcoat and breeches.
(*Connecticut Journal,* May 21, 1777.)

Captain Andrew Moodie's Company

Plain blue coat, short waisted, and long osnabrug trousers.
(*New York Packet,* June 19, 1777.)

Black coat with red facings, striped waistcoat, black woolen overalls.
(*New York Packet,* March 30, 1780.)

Captain Gershom Mott's Company

Blue broadcloth coat, light blue flowered vest, red plush breeches, large carved silver buckles on his shoes.
(*New York Journal,* September 22, 1777.)

Brown coat with red facings, a red and white striped waistcoat, blue and white striped trousers, a felt hat. (*New York Journal,* May 25, 1778.)

Light brown surtout coat, linen overalls. (*New York Packet,* June 11, 1778.)

Captain Noah Nichols's Company

Black coat trimmed with red, black waistcoat and breeches.
([Chatham] *New Jersey Journal,* May 18, 1779.)

Captain Andrew Porter's Company

Short brown coatee, white woolen jacket, white drilling breeches, white yarn stockings.

Black coat turned up with red, white woolen jacket, drilling breeches, a hat trimmed with yellow. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* August 5, 1777.)

Suit of artillery regimentals: black faced with red.

Gray coat turned up with white, drilling breeches, white yarn stockings, hat trimmed with yellow. (*Pennsylvania Packet, August* 26, 1777.)

Captain Robert Walker's Company

Black coats faced with red (same worn by several deserters).
(*Connecticut Journal,* November 3, 1778.)

Black coat faced with red, white underclothes.
(*Connecticut Journal,* November 24, 1779.)

Black regimental coat, with red facings, white waistcoat and breeches, a round felt hat. (*New York Packet,* March 1, 1780.)

Third Continental Artillery Regiment

Colonel John Crane

Captain Nathaniel Donnell's Company

Black regimental coat faced with red, white lining, white serge breeches and waistcoat, linen overalls (worn by two deserters).
(*Providence Gazette,* July 10, 1779.)

Captain William Perkins's Company

Light green, short outside jacket, white flannel under-jacket, light colored homespun breeches, white yarn stockings, a round hat.

White surtout, short dark outside jacket, white flannel under jacket, white swanskin overalls, a round hat. (*Connecticut Gazette,* March 20, 1778.)

CAPTAIN WINTHROP SARGEANT'S COMPANY

Blue jacket and long, striped trousers. (*Boston Gazette,* May 26, 1777.)

Black regimental coat, red under jacket, dark woolen overalls, a regimental hat. (*Connecticut Gazette,* March 20, 1778.)

Crimson light infantry coat, white overalls, a large round hat ornamented with a fox tail. (*New York Packet,* October 28, 1779.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS WELLS'S COMPANY

Black regimental coat turned up with red, white waistcoat and breeches. (*Connecticut Courant,* November 24, 1778.)

Major Ebenezer Stevens's Independent Battalion of Artillery

(attached to Third Continental Artillery, 1778)

"The Continental Artillery are clothed in black coats, with red lapels and plain yellow buttons, white waistcoats and breeches, with white buttons number 53, white stockings and black garters, smart cocked hats with hair cockades and white tassels." (*Independent Chronicle,* March 13, 1777.)

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL DONNELL'S COMPANY

Brown surtout coat, fur hat.

Short brown coat turned up with green, leather breeches.

Brown surtout coat, buckskin breeches. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* February 11, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN WINSLOW'S COMPANY

Blue coat faced with white, red waistcoat, leather breeches, white stockings. (*Continental Journal,* October 2, 1777.)

Fourth Continental Artillery Regiment

COLONEL THOMAS PROCTOR

Short blue coat with white or buff facings, white ticking jacket and breeches, thread stockings, round hat bound with worsted. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* October 27, 1778.)

Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin's Artillery Artificer Regiment

LIEUTENANT RICHARD LAMB'S COMPANY

Light brown coat, plaid vest, light brown breeches, blue yarn stockings.

Blue coat trimmed with white buttons, white vest, leather breeches, white stockings. (*Norwich Packet,* April 20, 1778.)

CAPTAIN HENRY MATTHEWS'S COMPANY

Light blue coat, linen trousers. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* July 27, 1779.)

Short white jacket with sleeves, white overalls, large round hat, shoes with silver shoe buckles. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* September 19, 1780.)

Captain Stephen Osborn's Company, in Major Gamaliel Painter's Corps

Under-vest of a reddish color, light blue breeches.
(*New York Packet,* July 16, 1778.)

Colonel Benjamin Flower's Artillery Artificer Regiment

Captain Theophilus Parke's Company

British regimental coat, dyed brown, with white edgings, and a red jacket.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* February 25, 1779.)

Light colored coat faced with blue.

Blue uniform faced with red.

Short light colored coat, white stockings, long quartered shoes of waxed neats-leather, closed in the inside on the grain.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* January 29, 1780.)

Sailor's brown jacket, canvas overalls.

Blue coat faced with red, leather breeches, white yarn stockings.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* March 23, 1780.)

Lieutenant Henry Stroop's Company

Brown linen coatee, white linen jacket, white ticking breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* July 24, 1779.)

Captain Thomas Wylie's Company

Black coat faced with red, brown jacket with white buttons having the letters U S A on them, buckskin breeches, white stockings, felt hat.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* January 26, 1779.)

White hunting shirt and red jacket, white linen drawers, thread stockings, a round hat.

White hunting shirt, red under-jacket, wool hat.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* July 13, 1779.)

Regimental coat, blue faced with red. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* June 10, 1780.)

Continental Light Dragoons

Third Continental Regiment of Light Dragoons

Colonel George Baylor

Captain George Lewis's Troop

Blue coat faced with red, scarlet jacket, buckskin breeches, milled stockings, coarse shoes with steel buckles.
(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* February 13, 1777.)

Captain Robert Smith's Troop

White coat of country cloth, brown jacket, buckskin breeches, gray yarn stockings. (*Maryland Journal,* April 8, 1777.)

Green sagathy coat, blue jacket, black velvet breeches.

Flapped hat, blue coat, country-made jacket, striped trousers.
([Baltimore] *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette,* April 29, 1777.)

Fourth Continental Regiment of Light Dragoons

COLONEL STEPHEN MOYLAN

Red regimental coat, leather breeches, beaver hat.
(*New Jersey Gazette,* May 13, 1778.)

The regimental uniform: a green cloak with a red cape, green coat turned up with red, red waistcoat, buckskin breeches, boots, a leather cap mounted with bearskin. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 3, 1779.)

LIEUTENANT JOHN CRAIG'S TROOP

Green regimental coat faced with red, red waistcoat, leather breeches, shoes and stockings.

The same regimentals as above, and also a pair of green breeches, boots, and a green horseman's cloak with a red cape.

Green regimental coat faced with red, boots, green overalls buttoned up to the hip. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* April 14, 1779.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS DORSEY'S TROOP

Pompadour coat and breeches, black stockings.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* February 25, 1777.)

Dark blue horseman's jacket, white flannel under jacket, both made with belts, buckskin breeches, new boots (same worn by two deserters).
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 29, 1777.)

CAPTAIN VASHEL D. HOWARD'S TROOP

Purple hunting shirt, felt hat, sheepskin breeches, osnabrug shirt, new shoes, thread stockings. ([Baltimore] *Maryland Gazette,* July 29, 1777.)

CAPTAIN DAVID PLUNKETT'S TROOP

White cloth coat, brown jacket, leather breeches, boots, thread stockings, white linen shirt. ([Baltimore] *Maryland Gazette,* June 3, 1777.)

Orange hunting shirt, buckskin breeches and boots.
(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* September 9, 1777.)

Miscellaneous Continental Organizations

The Commander-in-Chief's Guard

CAPTAIN CALEB GIBBS

Blue coat faced with buff, red waistcoat, buckskin breeches, felt hat bound with white tape; carried a new carabine complete, a large pouch and bayonet belt, with white girthing about three inches broad; had also a blue coat faced with green and a round unbound felt hat.
(*New York Gazette,* June 17, 1776.)

Major Ottendorph's Independent Corps

Gray coat regimental fashion, doeskin breeches, striped jacket, light colored stockings.

Brown coat, red jacket, buckskin breeches, white shirt.

(*Pennsylvania Packet,* March 18, 1777.)

Colonel Armand's Corps

Olive colored coatee or jacket, brown breeches, yarn stockings, new shoes, new hat. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* June 28, 1777.)

Pulaski's Legion

GENERAL CASIMIR PULASKI

CAPTAIN DE SEGOND'S COMPANY

Blue coat, and white breeches. (*Maryland Journal,* April 28, 1778.)

Maryland and Virginia Regiment of Riflemen, 1776

COLONEL HUGH STEPHENSON
LT.-COLONEL MOSES RAWLINGS

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BRADY'S COMPANY FROM VIRGINIA

Old white coat and trousers.

Hunting shirt and trousers (same worn by two deserters).

Light cloth coat, jacket and breeches; linen leggings.

Snuff colored coat.

Hunting shirt, linen breeches and leggings.

(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* October 30, 1776.)

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER LAWSON SMITH'S COMPANY

Brown coat, spotted waistcoat, leather breeches.

Brown coat, red waistcoat, light cloth breeches.

Light colored homespun jacket with sleeves, striped linsey waistcoat, brown cloth trousers.

Sky blue cloth coat, green jacket and breeches.

Light colored wilton coat, light colored jacket, black velvet breeches.

Blanket great coat dyed black, light colored close bodied coat, light colored jacket and leggings.

Blue coat faced with red, light colored jacket and breeches.

Light colored wilton coat and jacket, country cloth breeches with blue worsted knee bands.

Hunting shirt, light colored coat.

Light colored cloth coat, jacket trimmed with yellow buttons, buckskin breeches, small round hat.

Light colored regimental coat with a red cape, blue jacket, leather breeches.

(*Pennsylvania Packet,* January 22, 1777.)

Canadian Regiments

First Canadian Regiment

COLONEL JAMES LIVINGSTON

CAPTAIN ABRAHAM LIVINGSTON'S COMPANY

Blue coat faced with red, buttonholes edged with silver.
Light brown coat with white facings.
(*Independent Chronicle,* February 13, 1777.)

Second Canadian Regiment
"Congress's Own"

COLONEL MOSES HAZEN

Blue coat.
Brown coat faced with green, the uniform of the First Pennsylvania Battalion.
Green coat.
Brown coat faced with red. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* March 12, 1777.)
Thirteen deserters listed, all of whom had "new regimentals, being brown coats faced with red, and white waistcoats and breeches." Dated "Camp Reading, near Danbury, Conn., January 23, 1779."
(*Independent Chronicle,* February 4, 1779.)
Red coat, white waistcoat and breeches.
Linsey coat, linsey overalls, woolen shirt.
Uniform coat of brown faced with red, and white waistcoat and breeches (worn by two deserters). (*Connecticut Courant,* April 27, 1779.)
White coat faced with pale blue, white jacket, dark colored breeches (worn by two deserters). (*Connecticut Courant,* May 18, 1779.)
Yellow jacket with sleeves, double-breasted sailor's blue under-jacket, brown breeches, fur cap.
Brown coat faced with red, white jacket and breeches, and overalls.
(*Connecticut Courant,* May 4, 1779.)
Hunting shirts and overalls (worn by eight deserters).
(*Connecticut Courant,* August 24, 1779.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT BUCHANAN'S COMPANY

Light colored surtout, short brown coat, leather breeches.
(*Maryland Journal,* January 28, 1777.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT BURNS'S COMPANY

Brown coat, leather breeches.
Brown coat, blue cloth breeches, white jacket.
Short brown jacket, blue trousers, round hat.
Brown coat turned up with green, leather breeches (worn by two deserters).
Blue coat, leather breeches, green jacket.
Brown coat, white jacket, leather breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* February 5, 1777.)

Captain John Carlile's Company

Olive colored coat made sailor fashion, blue under coat with black coat hair buttons, buckskin breeches, plain blue stockings with narrow-ribbed worsted stockings drawn over them, cut after the manner of leggings, shoes, silver shoe- and knee-buckles.

([Baltimore] *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette,* March 11, 1777.)

A London brown regimental coat turned up at the sleeves with white, and trimmed with small metal buttons, white cloth jacket and breeches, white yarn hose, fantail hat (same worn by two deserters).

Light colored cloth coat, white cloth jacket and breeches.

Brown wilton coat, white linen jacket and breeches, black worsted hose, good shoes and buckles, small round hat. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 15, 1777.)

Captain James G. Heron's Company of Light Infantry

Blue sailor's jacket, white vest, striped trousers or buckskin breeches, white milled stockings, a round hat.

Brown coat turned up with white, white vest, white stockings, buckskin breeches, blue surtout coat, a round hat.

Brown coat faced with white, white vest, buckskin breeches, white stockings, regimental hat with white loops and button.

Blue coat, striped linen vest, buckskin breeches, white stockings.

(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* April 29, 1777.)

Brown regimental coat faced with white, a light infantry leather cap, with the letters painted in large ciphers C. O. R. in front, with this Latin motto over it: *Pro Aris et Focis.* (*Pennsylvania Journal,* July 23, 1777.)

White coat turned up with black, leather breeches.

(*New York Packet,* July 16, 1778.)

Captain Thomas Pry's Company of Light Infantry

Blue coat, plain gray jacket, linen overalls, a light infantry cap with a cipher C. O. R. (*New York Packet,* July 30, 1778.)

Captain Moses White's Company

Dark brown regimental coat faced with red, white waistcoat and breeches.

(*Connecticut Courant,* December 21, 1779.)

CONNECTICUT

Continental Regiments of 1775

Fourth Connecticut Regiment

Colonel Benjamin Hinman

Third Company—Major Samuel Elmore

Gray outside jacket, lapelled, green plush breeches, streaked trousers, a beaver or castor hat. (*Connecticut Courant,* June 5, 1775.)

Sixth Connecticut Regiment

COLONEL SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS

SEVENTH COMPANY—CAPTAIN EDWARD MOTT

Light colored fustian coat, calico waistcoat, drab breeches, white stockings. (*Connecticut Courant,* June 19, 1775.)

Seventh Connecticut Regiment

COLONEL CHARLES WEBB

FOURTH COMPANY—CAPTAIN JOSEPH HAIT

Green short coat with brass buttons, black velvet jacket and breeches, shoes, white stockings, white linen shirt. (*New York Gazette,* September 4, 1775.)

SEVENTH COMANY—CAPTAIN ISAAC BOSTWICK

Brown coat and jacket. (*Connecticut Gazette,* August 25, 1775.)

EIGHTH COMPANY—CAPTAIN WILLIAM G. HUBBELL

Two suits: the one short blue, the other striped red; and a small castor hat, with a black ribbon and a carved silver buckle around the crown. (*New York Gazette,* September 11, 1775.)

Continental Regiments of 1776

Colonel Charles Burrall's Regiment, 1776

CAPTAIN DAVID DOWNS'S COMPANY

Brown surtout coat, blue duffel trousers. (*Connecticut Courant,* March 18, 1776.)

CAPTAIN OLIVER PARMELEE'S COMPANY

Blue bearskin surtout, striped woolen jacket, black breeches, a felt hat.

Brown homespun coat with large plated buttons, cloth breeches, a felt hat. (*Connecticut Courant,* April 22, 1776.)

CAPTAIN TITUS WATSON'S COMPANY

Green coat, leather breeches, felt hat. (*Connecticut Courant,* April 22, 1776.)

Colonel Samuel Elmore's Regiment, 1776

CAPTAIN ROBERT WALKER'S COMPANY

Brown coat.

Brown coat with washed buttons. (*New York Journal,* July 18, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JEREMIAH PARMELEE'S COMPANY

A brown homespun coat and "a pattern of blue broadcloth for a regimental coat."

An old-fashioned claret colored coat, and "a pattern of blue cloth for a regimental coat." (*Connecticut Journal,* June 12, 1776.)

Colonel Andrew Ward's Regiment, 1776

CAPTAIN NOAH PHELP'S COMPANY

A hunting shirt and white trousers, carrying a calfskin knapsack.
(*Connecticut Courant,* August 19, 1776.)

Independent Artillery Company, 1776

CAPTAIN JOHN BIGELOW

Blue broadcloth short coat faced with red.
(*Connecticut Courant,* April 29, 1776.)

Connecticut Regiments of the Continental Line

Formation of 1777–1781

First Regiment of the Connecticut Line

COLONEL JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON
COLONEL JOSIAH STARR

LIEUTENANT DAVID DORRANCE'S COMPANY

Scarlet coat faced with white, white jacket and breeches, small round hat.
Snuff colored coat faced with light brown, white jacket and breeches, small round hat bound with white.
Red coat faced with white, brown vest, black breeches edged with red, small round hat.
Red coat with blue facings, white jacket and breeches, small round hat.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* February 5, 1779.)

LIEUTENANT RICHARD DOUGLAS'S COMPANY

Red regimental coat. (*Connecticut Gazette,* July 25, 1777.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM RICHARDS'S COMPANY

Light colored surtout, leather breeches, pale blue stockings.
(*Connecticut Journal,* April 16, 1777.)
Red regimental coat. (*Connecticut Gazette,* September 19, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN SHAMWAY'S COMPANY

Blue coat faced with white or buff. (*Norwich Packet,* April 7-14, 1777.)

Second Regiment of the Connecticut Line

COLONEL CHARLES WEBB

CAPTAIN STEPHEN BETTS'S COMPANY

Felt hat, light short jacket, buckskin breeches.
Broadcloth coat of a blue and white mixture, buckskin breeches, castor hat.
(*Connecticut Courant,* May 26, 1777.)

Light colored fustian coat, silk waistcoat, dark brown breeches, a hat flopped, all except one side, a pair of square steel buckles washed with silver.
(*Connecticut Courant,* October 21, 1777.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL GRANGER'S COMPANY

Cloth colored overalls. (*Connecticut Journal,* April 9, 1777.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MANNING'S COMPANY

Claret colored coat with brown sleeves.
Brown jacket.
Brown coat. (*Connecticut Courant,* May 26, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN MILLS'S COMPANY

Suit of cotton clothes, ribbed linen stockings.
(*Connecticut Journal,* July 2, 1777.)
Green uniform coat faced with the same. (*New York Packet,* October 30, 1777.)

Third Regiment of the Connecticut Line

COLONEL SAMUEL WYLLYS

CAPTAIN JOHN ABBEY'S COMPANY

Linen frock, a brown outside vest, with a red vest under it, dark brown woolen breeches, brown woolen stockings. (*Connecticut Courant,* May 12, 1777.)
Dark brown seaman's waistcoat, white linen shirt, woolen overalls.
Blue coat, cloth colored waistcoat, woolen shirt, leather breeches, mixed colored stockings. (*Connecticut Courant,* May 26, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN BERNARD'S COMPANY

Light colored coat and black breeches.
Blue sailor's jacket, leather breeches, yarn stockings.
(*Connecticut Courant,* March 31, 1777.)
Light brown regimental coat without facings, a gray surtout, a brown short coat, green breeches, and three waistcoats: a light brown, a red, and a striped.
Light brown regimental coat with red facings, a blue coat, buff colored waistcoat, buckskin breeches. (*Connecticut Courant,* April 7, 1777.)
Light brown waistcoat with one skirt torn off, leather breeches, white linen shirt. (*Connecticut Courant,* April 28, 1777.)
Light brown coat with red facings, with very gay buttons, a hat trimmed with gold lace, and a white hat.
Light brown coat and breeches, the coat faced with red.
(*Connecticut Courant,* August 4, 1777.)
Dark brown coat.
Light brown regimental coat, waistcoat of the same, brown linen breeches.
(*Connecticut Courant,* September 29, 1777.)
Hunting shirt, butternut-colored vest, white woolen overalls, castor hat.
(*Connecticut Courant,* June 23, 1778.)

Captain Henry Champion's Company

Light colored broadcloth coat, jacket of the same, leather breeches.
(*Connecticut Courant,* March 24, 1777.)

Homespun coat and vest, leather breeches, felt hat.
(*Connecticut Courant,* April 28, 1777.)

Light brown uniform coat, lapelled with dark red, a white hat.
(*Connecticut Courant,* September 22, 1777.)

Captain Edward Eells's Company

Light brown regimental coat turned out with red, light brown vest and breeches, mixed colored yarn stockings, white homespun shirt, an old hat with a brass button on it. (*New York Packet,* July 3, 1777.)

Fourth Regiment of the Connecticut Line

Colonel John Durkee

Captain Andrew Fitch's Company

Dark regimental coat faced with red, flowered flannel vest, linen overalls.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* July 18, 1777.)

Brown regimental coat faced with red, striped waistcoat, felt hat, tow-cloth overalls. (*Norwich Packet,* August 18-25, 1777.)

Captain John Harmon's Company

Mixed colored coat and waistcoat, a white Holland shirt with a woolen shirt under it, striped velvet breeches. (*Connecticut Courant,* March 31, 1777.)

Light broadcloth clothes, and a white Holland shirt.
(*Norwich Packet,* April 7-14, 1777.)

Captain John McGregier's Company

Blue faced with red, white jacket and breeches.

Blue faced with yellow, white jacket and breeches.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* February 21, 1777.)

Brown coat, coarse linen shirt, duffel trousers.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* July 11, 1777.)

Captain Nathaniel Webb's Company

Red regimental coat.

Mixed colored coat and jacket, velvet breeches.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* March 28, 1777.)

A suit of regimentals, the coat brown faced with red, one pair of long breeches, one pair of brown cloth breeches, gray stockings, a castor hat, bound with a yellow tincey lace. (*Connecticut Gazette,* April 25, 1777.)

Fifth Regiment of the Connecticut Line

Colonel Philip Burr Bradley

Captain Josiah Child's Company

Blue surtout, buckskin breeches, white stockings, silver shoe buckles.

Brown surtout, brown broadcloth breeches, brown seam stockings, brass buckles. (*Connecticut Journal,* March 26, 1777.)

CAPTAIN EZEKIEL SANFORD'S COMPANY

Blue coat, red jacket, leather breeches. (*Connecticut Journal,* May 21, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH ALLYN WRIGHT'S COMPANY

Felt hat, light brown over-waistcoat, black under-waistcoat, leather breeches, black and white woolen stockings. (*Connecticut Journal,* June 3, 1777.)

Sixth Regiment of the Connecticut Line

COLONEL WILLIAM DOUGLAS
COLONEL RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS

CAPTAIN ELISHA ELY'S COMPANY

Green coat, light colored vest and breeches. (*Connecticut Journal,* April 9, 1777.)

Short blue coat, tow trousers, flannel shirt, gray stockings footed with blue. (*Connecticut Journal,* March 25, 1778.)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MANSFIELD'S COMPANY

A blue straight bodied coat, a reddish brown jacket, blue everlasting breeches, checked shirt, red and white silk handkerchief, blue and white stockings, carved silver shoe and knee buckles. (*Connecticut Journal,* April 23, 1777.)

Brown jacket, checked linen shirt and trousers.

Butternut colored jacket, white linen shirt and trousers. (*Connecticut Journal,* September 23, 1778.)

Seventh Regiment of the Connecticut Line

COLONEL HEMAN SWIFT

CAPTAIN PHINEAS BEARDSLEY'S COMPANY

Blue outside jacket coat, leather breeches.

Light colored brown coat faced with blue.

Round brimmed hat with a red and blue cockade, a pepper and salt coat, red and white flowered vest, leather breeches, gray stockings, flowered silver shoe buckles. (*Connecticut Courant,* April 28, 1777.)

CAPTAIN ALBERT CHAPMAN'S COMPANY

Blue sailor's jacket, red duffel trousers.

Old blue regimentals, the buttonholes faced with white.

Old blue regimental coat, faced with green. (*Connecticut Journal,* April 30, 1777.)

Eighth Regiment of the Connecticut Line

COLONEL JOHN CHANDLER
COLONEL GILES RUSSELL

CAPTAIN DANIEL BARNS'S COMPANY

Red regimental coat. (*Connecticut Journal,* February 17, 1779.)

New red regimental coat and an old blue one. (*Connecticut Courant,* March 16, 1779.)

CAPTAIN PAUL BRIGHAM'S COMPANY

Short, light colored coat, white jacket, pale blue breeches, blue double-breasted coat. (*Connecticut Journal,* March 31, 1779.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL COMSTOCK'S COMPANY

Red coat faced with white, a brown vest and leather breeches. (*Connecticut Gazette,* April 8, 1779.)

CAPTAIN JESSE KIMBALL'S COMPANY

Blue sailor's jacket, red and white under jacket, white tow cloth overalls. (*Connecticut Courant,* November 11, 1777.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MATTOCKS'S COMPANY

Blue outside jacket, leather breeches, a beaver hat. (*Connecticut Courant,* April 28, 1777.)

Pale blue coat, small round hat, brown breeches. (*Connecticut Courant,* December 16, 1777.)

CAPTAIN THEOPHILUS MUNSON'S COMPANY

Dark brown coat and vest, leather breeches, high top shoes. (*Connecticut Courant,* May 12, 1777.)

LIEUTENANT NATHAN P. JACKSON'S COMPANY

Blue coat with red facings. (*New York Packet,* May 14, 1778.)

Connecticut State Troops and Levies

STATE REGIMENTS IN NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, 1776

Colonel Samuel Mott's Battalion

THIRD COMPANY, CAPTAIN ICHABOD NORTON

Hunting shirt, striped trousers, red great coat, felt hat. (*Connecticut Courant,* October 21, 1776.)

FIFTH COMPANY, CAPTAIN ELIJAH ROBINSON

Dark brown waistcoat, checked shirt and trousers. (*Connecticut Courant,* August 18, 1776.)

SIXTH COMPANY, CAPTAIN JOSIAH BALDWIN

Striped linen jacket without sleeves, white tow shirt, leather breeches, light colored stockings. (*Connecticut Gazette,* July 26, 1776.)

Light colored coat and long trousers. (*Connecticut Gazette,* August 2, 1776.)

CAPTAIN NOADIAH HOOKER'S COMPANY

Red-brown coat and vest, leather breeches, a frock and brown trousers, a felt hat looped with tape. (*Connecticut Courant,* August 5, 1776.)

Colonel Heman Swift's Battalion

CAPTAIN THADDEUS LACY'S COMPANY OF WOODBURY

Gray homespun jacket, blue figured velvet waistcoat, striped linen trousers.
(*Connecticut Courant,* August 5, 1776.)

GENERAL JAMES WADSWORTH'S STATE BRIGADE, 1776

Second Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade

COLONEL FISHER GAY

CAPTAIN STEPHEN GOODWIN'S COMPANY

Brown coat, checked woolen shirt, striped woolen trousers.
(*Connecticut Courant,* September 9, 1776.)

CAPTAIN SIMON WOLCOTT'S COMPANY

Light brown coat, metal buttons, a blue jacket, long checked trousers.
(*Connecticut Courant,* October 14, 1776.)

Third Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade

COLONEL COMFORT SAGE

CAPTAIN JOSEPH CHURCHILL'S COMPANY

Long folded brown coat and leather breeches.
(*Connecticut Courant,* July 1, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JOHN DIXON'S COMPANY

Brown sagathy coat and waistcoat, pale blue broadcloth breeches, white thread stockings, plated buckles on pinchbeck, a felt hat in the macaroni taste.
(*Providence Gazette,* July 13, 1776.)

Fourth Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade

COLONEL SAMUEL SELDEN

CAPTAIN RICHARD DESHON'S COMPANY

Striped linen jacket without sleeves, a checked shirt, black breeches, and white stockings.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* August 2, 1776.)

Sixth Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade

COLONEL JOHN CHESTER

CAPTAIN ASA BACON'S COMPANY

Striped linen jacket without sleeves, checked shirt, black breeches, white stockings.
(*Providence Gazette,* August 24, 1776.)

CAPTAIN ISRAEL SEYMOUR'S COMPANY

Brown waistcoat without sleeves, checked linen shirt, tow trousers.
(*Connecticut Courant,* July 22, 1776.)

Colonel Philip Burr Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN MILLS'S COMPANY

White frock, a pale blue or mixed blue and white coat with dark brown lapels, striped trousers. (*Connecticut Courant,* September 23, 1776.)

CAPTAIN SIMON SMITH'S COMPANY

Striped shirt, black velvet trousers, a blue striped jacket. (*New York Gazette,* October 12, 1776.)

COLONEL JOHN ELY'S STATE REGIMENT, 1777

CAPTAIN JONATHAN CALKIN'S COMPANY

Brown coat faced with buff. (*Connecticut Gazette,* February 7, 1777.)

CAPTAIN EBENEZER LATHROP'S COMPANY

Macaroni beaver hat, a brownish great coat, a blue straight bodied coat, leather breeches. (*Norwich Packet,* February 10-17, 1777.)

Brown coat faced with buff. (*Norwich Packet,* February 24-March 3, 1777.)

CAPTAIN NATHAN PALMER'S COMPANY

Green vest, black stockings and breeches. (*Connecticut Gazette,* July 18, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JAMES SMITH'S COMPANY

Dark brown coat. (*Connecticut Gazette,* August 15, 1777.)

Connecticut Militia

Colonel Roger Newberry's Regiment

HEZEKIAH WYLLYS, Lt. Col. Com.

CAPTAIN JOSIAH KING'S COMPANY

Brown coat and blue velvet breeches. (*Connecticut Courant,* October 14, 1777.)

Colonel Obadiah Johnson's Regiment of Connecticut Militia for Two Month's Service in Rhode Island, 1778

CAPTAIN MOSES BRANCH'S COMPANY

Brown great coat, a buff cap, leather breeches and overalls.

Blue great coat, a close bodied coat faced with red, leather breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* January 31, 1778.)

Colonel Roger Enos's Regiment, 1778

CAPTAIN ELIJAH WRIGHT'S COMPANY

White shirt, white hat with a black feather on it, green coat, striped trousers, calfskin shoes. (*New York Packet,* August 6, 1778.)

Colonel Samuel McLellan's Regiment, 1778

CAPTAIN SQUIRE HILL'S COMPANY

White hunting shirt, white jacket, breeches and stockings, white hat bound with black. (*New York Packet,* September 3, 1778.)

Captain Noah Phelp's Company of Simsbury, 1776

A hunting shirt and white trousers, has a calfskin knapsack, dressed with the hair on. (*Connecticut Courant,* August 19, 1776.)

Captain Thomas Mansfield's Company, 1777

Brown jacket, round hat, blue breeches. (*Connecticut Journal,* March 26, 1777.)

Colonel Noadiah Hooker's Regiment, 1779

CAPTAIN LEMUEL BATES'S COMPANY

Checked shirt, and blue jacket without sleeves.

Checked linen or white homespun shirt, a jacket without sleeves, long trousers.

Streaked woolen shirt, waistcoat, long trousers.

Red baize waistcoat, checked trousers. (*Connecticut Courant,* July 6, 1779.)

Captain Ebenezer Barnard's Company in Major Belding's Regiment, 1779

Crimson baize wrapper, blue vest, striped trousers, felt hat.
(*Connecticut Journal,* September 29, 1779.)

Major Elijah Hyde's Regiment of Light Horse, 1777

CAPTAIN JAMES GREEN'S TROOP

Light brown coat with buff facings, trimmed with white vellum, a yellow tinsey lace around the crown of his hat, gaiters or half-boots.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* October 24, 1777.)

DELAWARE

Colonel John Haslet's Delaware Battalion

CAPTAIN SAMUEL SMITH'S COMPANY

A deep blue short coat with metal buttons marked D. B.
(*Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet,* February 18, 1777, *Pennsylvania Journal,* May 7, 1777.)

Captain Joseph Stedham's Company

Blue regimental coat faced with red, white vest.
(*Pennsylvania Journal,* July 30, 1777.)

Captain Joseph Vaughan's Company

Blue regimental coat turned up with red, with yellow buttons; white broadcloth jacket and breeches. (*Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet,* June 10, 1776.)

Colonel David Hall's Delaware Regiment

Captain Enoch Anderson's Company

New castor hat, brown coat, buckskin breeches.
Felt hat, whitish coat and breeches.
Deep blue coat and trousers. (*Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet,* February 18, 1777.)

Captain Peter Jaquett's Company

A deserter from, stole from the Continental store: a white flannel jacket with sleeves, coarse blue breeches, a new white shirt, a new hat bound with yellow worsted binding. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* August 13, 1777.)

Captain John Learmonth's Company

Blue cloth coat faced with red, felt hat with yellow binding.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* September 10, 1777.)

Delaware Battalion of the Flying Camp

Colonel Samuel Patterson

Captain John Woodgate's Company

Five deserters each wore a felt hat with a blue cockade, and wore, respectively, the following clothes: spotted swanskin jacket; flowered flannel jacket; white cloth jacket and tow trousers; whitish colored jacket without sleeves; brown cloth coat, homemade shirt and trousers.
(*Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet,* September 17, 1776.)

GEORGIA

Continental Line

Second Georgia Regiment

Colonel Samuel Elbert

Captain William Smith's Company

Short blue jacket with sleeves. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* December 6, 1776.)
Cocked hat and buckskin breeches.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* March 31, 1777, supplement.)

Third Georgia Regiment

COLONEL JAMES SCREVEN

CAPTAIN JOSEPH LANE, JR.'S COMPANY

Light colored coat and jacket, linen breeches.

(*Maryland Journal,* March 18, 1777.)

Fourth Georgia Regiment

COLONEL JOHN WHITE

Black coat turned up with red.

(*South Carolina and American General Gazette,* January 8, 1778.)

Short blue coat, lapelled with the same, and edged with red, with a uniform cap.

Short sailor's jacket, long trousers, a round hat.

(*South Carolina and American General Gazette,* January 29, 1778.)

Blue coat, edged with white, and pewter buttons with No. 4 on them.

Lost: a black cross-belt, silver mounted, with the emblems of the square and compass on the end of the belt, and *Col. John White* engraved on the buckle and loop.

(*South Carolina and American General Gazette,* February 25, 1779.)

CAPTAIN JOHN BENNIS'S COMPANY

Hunting shirt, breeches, a round hat. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* July 2, 1777.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HORNBY'S COMPANY

Beaver hat, light colored coat, coarse white cloth breeches.

(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* July 8, 1777.)

MARYLAND

Continental Line

Colonel William Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, 1776

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL RAMSEY'S COMPANY

Green coat turned up with white, hunting trousers, calico jacket, a pair of pumps with carved silver buckles.

(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* August 1, 1776.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL SMITH'S COMPANY

White coat and waistcoat, mixed bearskin breeches, brown coat and waistcoat, both lined with osnabrug and made short.

(*Maryland Journal,* April 10, 1776.)

Castor hat, blue hunting shirt, osnabrug trousers with five buttons at the ankle, a short light colored double-breasted waistcoat.

Felt hat, brown coat, red waistcoat, leather breeches.

Brown coat and waistcoat with brass buttons, buckskin breeches, osnabrug trousers, an undyed hunting shirt, felt hat.

Buckskin breeches, dark hunting shirt, buff casimere waistcoat.

(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* August 10, 1776.)

First Maryland Regiment

COLONEL JOHN H. STONE

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL EWING'S COMPANY

Blue coat with red facings, a white cotton jacket, light colored thickset breeches, white yarn stockings. (*Maryland Journal,* December 9, 1777.)

COMPANY FORMERLY COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN THOMAS HARWOOD

Dark brown coat with lapels of the same, a gray waistcoat, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, a round hat. (*Maryland Journal,* December 9, 1777.)

COMPANY FORMERLY COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MURRAY

Light colored coat, faced and lined with scarlet, with pewter buttons marked 10, light colored waistcoat, buckskin breeches.

Green sagathy coat and waistcoat, black knit breeches.

Brown cloth coat, lined with part of a tent cloth, red waistcoat, leather breeches, dark yarn stockings, a cocked hat.

(*Maryland Journal,* December 9, 1777.)

CAPTAIN LEVIN WINDER'S COMPANY

A light infantry cap, with silver lace around the edge, and B. L. I. [Baltimore Light Infantry?] in cypher in front, short blue coat lined with scarlet and pewter buttons marked U. S. A., one red and one white waistcoat, buckskin breeches, white overalls, white hunting shirt, cotton stockings, large silver buckles.

Blue regimental coat lined and faced with scarlet, and pewter buttons marked 3 M R, a brown cloth waistcoat, buckskin breeches, woolen stockings, a fine hat with a set hat buckle, shoes with silver buckles, linen shirts.

(*Maryland Journal,* December 9, 1777.)

Second Maryland Regiment

COLONEL THOMAS PRICE

Brown coat, white jacket, leather breeches, a Caroline hat with a gold button.

Whitish colored short coat, osnabrug shirt.

([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* February 13, 1777.)

Blue coat faced with scarlet, blue waistcoat and breeches. (Worn by three deserters.) ([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* May 8, 1777; *Pennsylvania Journal,* July 2, 1777.)

Brown coat, not turned up, and a flopped hat.

(*Pennsylvania Journal,* May 14, 1777.)

Brown coat faced with red, brown cloth waistcoat, country linen breeches, castor hat.

White linen coat and waistcoat, white linen breeches, country made shirt, thread stockings, a castor hat. ([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* May 29, 1777.)

Coarse linen hunting shirt, buckskin breeches.
([Baltimore] *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette,* June 24, 1777.)

Brown coat faced with buff.

Blue coat faced with white. ([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* July 24, 1777.)

Third Maryland Regiment

COLONEL MORDECAI GIST

Blue regimental coat, lined and faced with scarlet, pewter buttons marked 3 M R. (Worn by a deserter from the First Maryland Regiment.)
(*Maryland Journal,* December 9, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JACOB BRICE'S COMPANY

Sailor's dress (worn by two deserters). (*Maryland Journal,* February 18, 1777.)

Blue coat, light colored jacket with gold vellum holes, buckskin breeches worked on the front, white cotton stockings, pumps, and silver buckles.

Short brown jacket with metal buttons, buckskin breeches, white yarn stockings, long quartered pumps and silver buckles, cocked hat.
([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* July 24, 1777.)

Striped silk jacket, fur hat, silver shoe buckles.

Lead-color country cloth coat, tow trousers.

Osnabrug shirt, drilling breeches, blue jacket, a soldier's hat bound with white. (*Maryland Journal,* September 9, 1777.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL GRIFFITH'S COMPANY

Felt hat, white country linen shirt, short gray country cloth coat, striped linsey jacket, leather breeches, gray yarn stockings, new shoes.
(*Maryland Journal,* June 10, 1777.)

CAPTAIN EDWARD HINDMAN'S COMPANY

Blue coat, leather breeches, new dowlas shirt, blue worsted stockings, white linen leggings, new shoes, a new hat bound with white.
([Baltimore] *Maryland Gazette,* June 10, 1777.)

Fashionable cut hat, gray surtout, white linen shirt.
([Baltimore] *Maryland Gazette,* July 22, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MARBURY'S COMPANY

Short blue coat, jacket and breeches, cocked hat.
([Baltimore] *Maryland Gazette,* April 1, 1777.)

Light colored coat, osnabrug trousers.
([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* April 24, 1777.)

Brown coat and waistcoat, blue great coat, buckskin breeches, white leggings, castor hat. ([Baltimore] *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette,* May 27, 1777.)

Wilton coat and jacket, checked shirt, old hat, country made shoes with plated buckles. (*Maryland Journal,* June 24, 1777.)

Captain Henry Ridgely's Company

Country made coat, of a mixed blue gray color, lined with mixed gray linsey, the back parts lined with yellow, a mixed blue gray jacket lined with brown stuff, buckskin breeches, a small round hat, a blue surtout bound with blue tape, a matchcoat blanket. (*Maryland Journal,* April 15, 1777.)

Lieutenant John Deaver's Company

A blue upper jacket with sleeves, a blue under jacket, buckskin breeches, light yarn stockings. (*Maryland Journal,* February 25, 1777.)

Fourth Maryland Regiment

Colonel Josias C. Hall

A new brown coat faced with red, a brown coat and vest, two shirts, one white, the other brown, new buckskin breeches, old sheepskin breeches, woolen stockings.

A new brown coat faced with red, two new shirts, one white the other brown, new buckskin breeches, drab leggings, a black stock, a white hunting shirt and a pair of overalls, neatly fringed. (*Maryland Journal,* July 1, 1777.)

A brown coat faced with red, the buttons lead, new buckskin breeches, drilling leggings with black buttons, a black stock, new shoes, one brown French made shirt and one white shirt. (Worn by two deserters.)

A white hunting shirt and overall, neatly fringed.

(*Pennsylvania Journal,* July 2, 1777.)

Captain John Dean's Company

A country made cotton coat, almost white, with white capped metal buttons, cloth waistcoat, osnabrug shirt, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, and country made shoes. ([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* April 3, 1777.)

Captain Daniel Dorsey's Company

Blue regimentals, lapeled with scarlet (worn by two deserters).

([Baltimore] *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette,* June 3, 1777.)

Captain Edward Oldham's Company

A blue regimental coat with white lining, edged with yellow, plain metal buttons, a black leather belt, with a brass buckle, the end tipped with brass.

(*Maryland Journal,* May 9, 1780.)

Captain Jonathan Sellman's Company

Green plush coat turned up with white, light cloth waistcoat, leather breeches, osnabrug shirt, yarn stockings.

Blue sailor's jacket and trousers, osnabrug shirt, yarn stockings.

Blue cloth coat lapelled with the same, with white metal buttons, a cloth waistcoat, osnabrug shirt, and yarn stockings.

Short, light cloth jacket, leather breeches, osnabrug shirt, yarn stockings.

([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* April 17, 1777.)

Captain Thomas Yates's Company

Blue hunting shirt trimmed with white fringe, a dark blue coat, with buttons of the same color, a short blue napped jacket, with a narrow belt and lead buttons, blue and white cotton trousers, white thread or cotton stockings, a pair of round silver-plated buckles, a beaver hat.

A dark blue coat with buttons of the same, light colored cloth breeches, large square silver shoe buckles.

Brown double-breasted coat, light country cloth breeches, a new regimental hat.

Double-breasted light colored coat, very long waisted, with buttons of the same color, buckskin breeches, brown yarn stockings, a round hat, new shoes and large brass buckles. (*Maryland Journal,* January 22, 1777.)

Flowered linsey jacket, a brown coat, a brown greatcoat, buckskin breeches.

Blue regimental coat and jacket, faced with red, with lead buttons marked

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(*Maryland Journal,* February 11, 1777.)

Captain Anthony Selin's Company of the Independent Corps Commanded by Colonel Armand, of the 4th Maryland Battalion

[The company is so designated in the advertisement; no other evidence has been found of such a connection between Selin or Armand, and the Fourth Maryland Regiment.]

Blue regimental coat, with red facings, pewter buttons marked No. 4 (same worn by three deserters). (*Maryland Journal,* July 8, 1777.)

Fifth Maryland Regiment of the Continental Line

Colonel William Richardson

Captain Levin Handy's Company

Brown coating coat faced with red, spotted swanskin vest with brass oval buttons, brown broadcloth breeches, white worsted stockings, continental shoes (same worn by two deserters).

(*Pennsylvania Journal,* September 10, 1777.)

Captain James Henry's Company

Bound hat, short white hunting shirt, white waistcoat, blue cloth breeches, mottled stockings.

Snuff colored cloth coat, scarlet cloth waistcoat, buckskin breeches.

Light colored seaman's jacket, felt hat, white trousers.

(*Pennsylvania Journal,* May 7, 1777.)

Light colored German serge coat, white linen jacket, black cloth breeches, cocked beaver hat. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* May 14, 1777.)

Blue nap coat, with white cuffs and cape, with flat white buttons, blue jacket, leather breeches, a larged cocked hat bound with white tape, with a small white button.

Blue cloth coat, with scarlet facings and yellow buttons, white kersey jacket, buckskin breeches. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* May 28, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN LYNCH'S COMPANY

Whitish coat. (*Maryland Journal,* January 16, 1777.)

Light blue coat, a whitish jacket, a round hat.

Whitish cloth coat, buckskin breeches. (*Maryland Journal,* February 18, 1777.)

Whitish, country-made cloth short coat, breeches of the same, a snuff colored under-jacket without sleeves. (*Maryland Journal,* March 18, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOSIAH JOHNSON'S COMPANY

Uniform coat of beaver coating faced with green.

Reddish colored coat, buckskin breeches.

Brown coat and breeches. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* April 23, 1777.)

Brown sagathy coat, white jacket, blue breeches. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* June 11, 1777.)

Sixth Maryland Regiment

COLONEL OTHO H. WILLIAMS

CAPTAIN HENRY DOBSON'S COMPANY

Brown coat faced with green. ([Baltimore] *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette,* September 2, 1777.)

New brown frieze coat turned up with green or blue, a light colored jacket, osnabrug trousers, a felt hat. ([Baltimore] *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette,* September 9, 1777.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT HARRIS'S COMPANY

A regimental coat and waistcoat of gray cloth faced with green, a hat bound with white ferret, tow trousers, new gray cloth breeches. (*Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet,* August 12, 1777.)

New hat, gray regimental coat and jacket, the coat turned up with green.

Yellowish hunting shirt, linen drawers, white woolen stockings, a fur cap bound with white and yellow tape.

Blue coat, tow trousers. (*Maryland Journal,* September 2, 1777.)

CAPTAIN ANDREW HYNES'S COMPANY

Blue regimental coat with white cuffs and collar, white jacket, drilling breeches, Germantown stockings (same worn by three deserters). (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* April 26, 1777.)

Seventh Maryland Regiment

COLONEL JOHN GUNBY

CAPTAIN ELISHA O. WILLIAMS'S COMPANY

Gray turned up with red, and small white metal buttons (same worn by two deserters). (*Maryland Journal,* September 2, 1777.)

Captain Frederick Deams's Company

Light colored sailor's jacket, leather breeches, yarn stockings, round hat, osnabrug shirt and trousers.

A sailor's green jacket, leather breeches, round hat, osnabrug shirt.

A regimental suit of blue turned up with green, leather breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrug shirt.

Light colored Wilton coat, blue waistcoat, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, silver shoe buckles.

Regimentals of blue turned up with green, leather breeches, yarn stockings, silver shoe buckles.

Light coat, blue waistcoat, leather breeches, yarn stockings.

A sailor's brown jacket, blue greatcoat, sailor's trousers, yarn stockings, silver shoe buckles. (*Maryland Journal,* February 25, 1777.)

Maryland State Troops, 1776

Third Independent Company of Maryland Regular Troops

Lieutenant Solomon Long

Fourteen deserters, all dressed in black uniforms.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* October 29, 1776.)

Fourth Independent Company of Maryland Regular Troops

Captain James Hindman

Purple hunting shirt with red cuffs and cape, buckskin breeches.

Purple hunting shirt with red cuffs and cape, brown coat, swanskin jacket, leather breeches. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* August 14, 1776.)

Captain Moses Rawlings's Company of Riflemen

Hunting shirt, drawers, green leggings.

A suit of nankeen clothes, leggings and hunting shirt.
([New York] *Constitutional Gazette,* June 12, 1776.)

Maryland Militia of the Flying Camp, 1776

Second Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp

Colonel Josias C. Hall

Captain Aquila Paca's Company

Sky blue coat turned up with green, a brown jacket with silver basket buttons, buckskin breeches. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* October 12, 1776.)

Third Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp

COLONEL THOMAS EWING

CAPTAIN EDWARD NORWOOD'S COMPANY

Yellow striped waistcoat without sleeves.
Scarlet cloth jacket without sleeves, new buckskin breeches.
(*Maryland Journal,* October 16, 1776.)

Fourth Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp

COLONEL WILLIAM RICHARDSON

CAPTAIN WALTER ALEXANDER'S COMPANY OF CECIL COUNTY

Short green jacket made sailor-fashion.
Hunting shirt. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* October 23, 1776.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS SMYTH'S COMPANY OF KENT COUNTY

Country linen hunting shirt (same worn by two deserters).
(*Pennsylvania Journal,* September 11, 1776.)

Captain James Maxwell's Company Enrolled in Cecil County

Light blue coat, Scotch flannel jacket.
Hunting shirt, brown colored coat, cat-skin hunting cap.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* October 30, 1776.)

Captain Valentine Creager's Company of Maryland Militia Volunteers of Frederick County

Felt hat, gray cloth coat, brown waistcoat, leather breeches.
Felt hat, gray surtout coat, leather breeches.
Short light colored jacket, long trousers, felt hat.
Blue shalloon breeches, light colored coat.
Yellow hunting shirt, long trousers.
White hunting shirt, leather breeches, felt hat.
White hunting shirt and trousers, felt hat.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* October 29, 1776.)

Light colored coat, long skirted; scarlet breeches; felt hat.
Fustian frock, light colored waistcoat, light blue breeches, felt hat.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* November 5, 1776.)

Captain Daniel Clapsaddle's Company Enrolled in Washington County

Black hunting shirt, brown jacket with sleeves, leather breeches, fur hat.
Black hunting shirt, gray double-breasted jacket with sleeves, linsey striped jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, light blue stockings, long white leggings with red spots, wool hat. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* October 29, 1776.)

Captain Frederick Deam's Company of the Maryland Flying Camp

Short green lapelled coat with small plain metal buttons, trousers made of country linen, gray woolen stockings, good shoes and buckles, felt hat.

Blue coat, red waistcoat, country linen trousers.

(*Maryland Journal,* October 16, 1776.)

Hunting shirt and trousers, fringed with green.

Country made cloth blue and white coat, country linen trousers, felt hat.

(*Maryland Journal,* October 30, 1776.)

Captain Francis Holland's Company of the Maryland Flying Camp

Brown coat, light colored broadcloth waistcoat, check shirt, castor hat, leather breeches, black stockings. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* November 13, 1776.)

Maryland Artillery Companies

First Company of Maryland Matrosses

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL SMITH

Blue coat, red waistcoat, buckskin breeches, gray yarn stockings, round brass shoe buckles. (*Maryland Journal,* April 17, 1776.)

New felt hat with white loops and a pewter button marked $\frac{M}{I}$, a light colored short coat, a gray waistcoat with white pewter buttons marked $\frac{M}{I}$, a white shirt, black handkerchief, new buckskin breeches, light blue yarn stockings, good shoes.

New felt hat with white loops, and a pewter button marked $\frac{M}{I}$, brown coat and waistcoat, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, white shirt, Dresden tape stock, good shoes with open steel buckles.

(*Maryland Journal,* April 17, 1776.)

Narrow brimmed hat with white binding round it, blue jacket, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings.

Blue outside jacket, light gray cloth under jacket, buckskin breeches, spotted cotton and blue yarn stockings, canvas trousers.

Regimentals of blue faced with white, buckskin breeches (worn by four deserters).

Light mixed broadcloth coat, light gray regimental jacket, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, new shoes, plated buckles, a castor hat.

Spotted flannel jacket with sleeves, red waistcoat, buckskin breeches, osnabrug trousers, thread and yarn stockings, blue cloth coat, short in the waist. ([Baltimore] *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette,* April 22, 1777.)

Regimental clothes of blue turned up with light colored gray, waistcoat with pewter buttons marked $\frac{M}{1}$, new hats with white loops (worn by two deserters). (*Maryland Journal,* May 1, 1776.)

Light blue coat, light gray waistcoat, white Russia drab breeches, thread stockings.

Buff coat, green cloth waistcoat, leather breeches, thread stockings.

Regimental clothes of blue faced and lined with white, light gray waistcoat, pewter buttons marked M. M. I, leather breeches, country linen trousers, blue yarn stockings. (*Maryland Journal,* August 14, 1776.)

Second Company of Maryland Matrosses

CAPTAIN JOHN FULFORD

Hunting shirt, buckskin breeches, a country linen shirt.
(*Maryland Journal,* April 10, 1776.)

Blue regimental coat, faced with red and trimmed with yellow ferret, buckskin breeches. ([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* September 19, 1776.)

Light colored cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked $\frac{2}{M}$, country made shoes with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them, an old blue coat with short skirts, felt hat.
([Annapolis] *Maryland Gazette,* June 5, 1777.)

Third Company of Maryland Matrosses

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER FURNIVAL

Mixed blue and white jacket, with sleeves, a light colored waistcoat.

Blue regimental coat faced with red, the uniform buttons marked M. M. No. 3, the buttonholes made with white bobbin.
(*Maryland Journal,* January 22, 1777.)

Independent Company of Artillery

CAPTAIN RICHARD DORSEY

Blue coat, leather breeches. ([Baltimore] *Maryland Gazette,* June 3, 1777.)

Cloth colored country made coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, black stockings, felt hat, shoes with brass buckles.
([Baltimore] *Maryland Gazette,* December 2, 1777.)

MASSACHUSETTS

Continental Regiments of 1775

Colonel Jonathan Brewer's Regiment

CAPTAIN MOSES HARVEY'S COMPANY

Blue coat and black vest, with a metal button on his hat.
Green coat, red greatcoat.
Green coat, thick leather breeches.
Light colored coat and jacket.
Red coat, pale blue vest, dark brown thickset breeches.
(*New England Chronicle,* November 2-9, 1775.)

Colonel Samuel Gerrish's Regiment

CAPTAIN THOMAS COGSWELL'S COMPANY

Blue coat, red waistcoat, blue breeches.
(*New England Chronicle,* December 14-21, 1775.)

Colonel Theophilus Cotton's Regiment

CAPTAIN EARL CLAPP'S COMPANY

Blue coat, wash leather breeches, boots, grayish surtout, small brimmed hat with a white ribbon around the crown. (*Boston Gazette,* November 13, 1775.)

Colonel Ephraim Doolittle's Regiment

CAPTAIN JOEL FLETCHER'S COMPANY

Green jacket without sleeves, a white shirt, leather breeches, blue stockings.
(*New England Chronicle,* July 21-25, 1775.)

Colonel John Fellows's Regiment

CAPTAIN MOSES SOULÉ'S COMPANY

Brown fustian coat, striped linen vest, black leather breeches.
Deep blue broadcloth coat, striped cotton vest, leather breeches, white cotton stockings. (*New England Chronicle,* July 13-21, 1775.)

Colonel John Mansfield's Regiment

CAPTAIN JOHN BAKER'S COMPANY

Blue coat with metal buttons, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, plated buckles. (*New England Chronicle,* December 21-28, 1775.)

Captain Enoch Putnam's Company

Short blue coat with white metal buttons, long white trousers, round hat.
Jacket, long white trousers, striped linen shirt, round hat.
(*New England Chronicle,* June 15-22, 1775.)

Colonel John Paterson's Regiment

Captain William Goodrich's Company

Blue coat, with buff colored cuffs and lapels.
(*New England Chronicle,* August 3-10, 1775.)

Captain Theodore Bliss's Company

Fustian coat, striped gingham waistcoat, velvet breeches.
(*New England Chronicle,* September 7-14, 1775.)

Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's Regiment

Captain Moses Hart's Company

Green coat faced with black, with yellow buttons.
(*New England Chronicle,* August 24-31, 1775.)

Captain Simon Stevens's Company

Green clothes. (*New England Chronicle,* January 11-18, 1776.)

Colonel Benjamin R. Woodbridge's Regiment

Captain John Cowles's Company

Wore a light cloth colored coat; carried a new soldier's coat just drawn out of the store, a long gun of General Pomeroy's make, a cartridge box and ammunition. (*New England Chronicle,* November 9-16, 1775.)

Massachusetts Regiments of the Continental Line

First Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

Colonel Joseph Vose

Captain Abraham Hunt's Company

Green coat and jacket, white tow shirt, long white trousers.
(*Connecticut Courant,* August 4, 1777.)

Second Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

Colonel John Bailey

Captain Jacob Allen's Company

Blue coat, green jacket, a small brimmed hat.
(*Independent Chronicle,* June 26, 1777.)

CAPTAIN GEORGE DUNHAM'S COMPANY

Red coat and waistcoat. (*Independent Chronicle,* March 20, 1777.)

Blue short jacket, light colored waistcoat, striped flanned drawers, silver shoebuckles.

Brown kersey jacket, striped flannel drawers, brass shoebuckles.

Short blue jacket, plaid waistcoat, wash-leather breeches, white hose, large silver shoebuckles. (*Continental Journal,* June 5, 1777.)

Third Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

COLONEL JOHN GREATON

CAPTAIN EDWARD CUMPTON'S COMPANY

Blue and white uniform. (*Independent Chronicle,* December 17, 1778.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL FLOWER'S COMPANY

Light colored coat, striped jacket, linen breeches.

Brown mixed colored coat and vest, striped velvet breeches.

Brown coat and vest, trousers striped with black.

(*Connecticut Courant,* June 9, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOB SUMNER'S COMPANY

Brown surtout coat, light colored waistcoat without sleeves, brown cloth breeches, white yarn stockings, round copper shoe buckles.

(*Continental Journal,* February 20, 1777.)

Dark blue coat trimmed with white, white waistcoat, breeches and hose.

(*New York Packet,* January 21, 1779.)

LIEUTENANT LEONARD CHAPIN'S UNIFORM (stolen from his house).

A blue lapeled coat edged with red, continental buttons, set in wood, resembling silver, a good silver epaulet, lined with red; the said coat had been turned, and was lined with blue. (*New York Packet,* October 21, 1779.)

Fourth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

COLONEL WILLIAM SHEPARD

Blue and white uniform (same worn by nine deserters).

Cloth colored and blue uniform. (*Independent Chronicle,* June 10, 1779.)

CAPTAIN JOB ALVARD'S COMPANY

Blue coat with buff or white facings. (*Connecticut Courant,* April 21, 1777.)

CAPTAIN LEBBEUS BALL'S COMPANY

Light brown broadcloth coat and waistcoat, wash leather breeches.

Brown homemade coat and jacket, leather breeches.

(*Connecticut Courant,* April 7, 1777.)

CAPTAIN REUBEN SLAYTON

Cocked hat or white linen cap, gray surtout coat, a sky colored cloth coat.

(*Connecticut Courant,* April 21, 1777.)

Blue coat with white facing, white jacket, brown overalls, cocked hat bound with white. (*Connecticut Gazette,* March 12, 1779.)

Fifth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

COLONEL RUFUS PUTNAM

Blue coat with white facings and red lining, white waistcoat, linen overalls, new shoes, a small brimmed hat. (*New York Packet,* July 22, 1779.)

Sixth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

COLONEL THOMAS NIXON

CAPTAIN ELIJAH DANFORTH'S COMPANY

Blue coat and a small brimmed hat. (*Boston Gazette,* July 14, 1777.)

Seventh Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

COLONEL ICHABOD ALLEN

Continental frock and overalls. (*Continental Journal,* May 27, 1779.)

Cloth colored coat and red jacket. (*Boston Gazette,* July 28, 1777.)

Eighth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

COLONEL MICHAEL JACKSON

CAPTAIN JAMES BANCROFT'S COMPANY

Pale blue uniform coat, faced with red, and a gold epaulet on his right shoulder. (*Boston Gazette,* December 20, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN WILEY'S COMPANY

Blue coat and blue breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* March 29, 1777.)

Tenth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

COLONEL THOMAS MARSHALL

CAPTAIN JOSIAH SMITH'S COMPANY

A light colored coat with red facings, brown waistcoat, leather breeches, half-boots. (*Connecticut Courant,* March 17, 1777.)

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN WALCOTT'S COMPANY

A blue surtout.

A light colored surtout. (*Independent Chronicle,* March 6, 1777.)

A blue coat with red facings, white waistcoat and breeches, black stockings. (*Boston Gazette,* September 29, 1777.)

Eleventh Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

COLONEL EBENEZER FRANCIS
COLONEL BENJAMIN TUPPER

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN FARNUM'S COMPANY

A light colored coat with green facings, green waistcoat and breeches. ([Boston] *Independent Chronicle,* June 4, 1778.)

Captain John Skilling's Company
White outside jacket, blue waistcoat, leather breeches.
(*Independent Chronicle,* May 8, 1777.)

Captain Daniel Wheelwright's Company
Tow frock, moose-skin breeches. (*Freeman's Journal,* May 31, 1777.)

Captain George White's Company
Short blue coat, white leather breeches. (*Boston Gazette,* April 28, 1777.)

Thirteenth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

Colonel Edward Wigglesworth

Captain Nicholas Blaisdell's Company
Short green jacket, leather breeches. (*Independent Chronicle,* April 10, 1777.)

Captain Thomas Smart's Company
Blue coat and waistcoat, a round hat. (*Boston Gazette,* January 17, 1780.)

Ensign Leonard Miller's Company
Light colored greatcoat. (*Independent Chronicle,* April 3, 1777.)

Fourteenth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line

Colonel Gamaliel Bradford

Captain James Cooper's Company
Reddish coat, striped jacket, black velvet breeches.
(*Independent Chronicle,* July 10, 1777.)

Captain Joshua Eddy's Company
Dark brown regimental coat, faced with light blue, reddish brown waistcoat, peach blossom colored trousers.
Blue regimental coat faced with white, dark colored waistcoat, long trousers.
(*Independent Chronicle,* October 22, 1778.)

Captain Isaiah Stetson's Company
Scarlet coat faced with black, leather breeches, white shoes, a beaver hat (worn by a drummer). (*Boston Gazette,* February 3, 1777.)

Massachusetts Levies and Militia

Colonel Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge's Regiment

Captain Reuben Dickenson's Company
Pale blue and white mixed colored coat, lightish colored vest, castor hat, green cap.
A frock and trousers. (*Boston Gazette,* November 11, 1776.)

Captain Samuel Meriam's Company
Blue coat, brown jacket, cloth breeches. (*Boston Gazette,* November 11, 1776.)

Colonel Elisha Porter's Regiment

CAPTAIN ENOCH CHAPIN'S COMPANY

Red coat, blue vest, ribbed breeches.
Blue sailor's vest, blue breeches.
Brown coat and vest, leather breeches. (*Connecticut Courant,* June 3, 1776.)

Colonel Ephraim Wheelock's Regiment

CAPTAIN LEWIS WHITING'S COMPANY

Claret colored camblet coat, blue velvet jacket, white breeches and stockings, long quartered shoes. (*Providence Gazette,* August 3, 1776.)

Colonel Simeon Cary's Regiment of General John Fellows's Brigade

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL CARPENTER'S COMPANY

Claret colored coat laced up with red, breeches of the same, white stockings, a straw hat and feather. (*New York Journal,* August 15, 1776.)

Colonel Jonathan Smith's Regiment of General John Fellows's Brigade

CAPTAIN JAMES FOSTER'S COMPANY

Reddish coat and jacket, a lapelled coat, leather breeches.
Light brown regimental coat with pewter buttons, leather breeches, yarn stockings.
Light brown regimental coat with pewter buttons, white linen breeches, white yarn stockings. (*New York Gazette,* August 26, 1776.)
Brown jacket, striped shirt and trousers, felt hat.
(*Connecticut Journal,* October 16, 1776.)

CAPTAIN OLIVER ROOT'S COMPANY

Brown tow shirt, frock, and trousers. (*New York Gazette,* September 9, 1776.)

Colonel John Jacobs's Regiment

CAPTAIN NATHAN SMITH'S COMPANY

Light brown coat, long trousers, silver-plated shoe-buckles.
(*Independent Ledger,* September 13, 1779.)

Colonel Thomas Poor's Regiment of Militia

CAPTAIN JOHN ELLIS'S COMPANY

White jacket spotted with black, chiefly in sailor's dress.
A black, white and yellow striped waistcoat, striped bedtick trousers.
(*Boston Gazette,* June 29, 1778.)

Colonel David Rosseter's Regiment of Berkshire County Militia

CAPTAIN EZRA WHITTELSEY'S COMPANY OF MILITIA IN STOCKBRIDGE

Brown coat, the shoulder straps laced with yellow vellum.
(*Connecticut Courant,* July 7, 1778.)

Colonel David Wells's Regiment of Hampshire County Militia

CAPTAIN EBENEZER ARMS'S COMPANY

Brown coat, white hat, white seamed stockings.
(*Independent Ledger,* September 13, 1779.)

Colonel Jonathan Holman's Regiment of Worcester County Militia

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN GATES'S COMPANY

Blue coat and red jacket; carried a gun, cartridge box, and knapsack.
(*Constitutional Gazette,* August 21, 1776.)

Captain Nathaniel Heath's Independent Company for Guards on Prospect Hill

Beaver hat, gray surtout, purple waistcoat, leather breeches, white stockings, a new French gun and bayonet. (*Continental Journal,* March 11, 1779.)

Massachusetts State Artillery

Massachusetts State Regiment of Artillery

COLONEL THOMAS CRAFTS
COLONEL PAUL REVERE

Blue uniform coat, turned up with red, white waistcoat and breeches (worn by seventy-seven deserters). (*Boston Gazette,* March 15, 1779.)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH BALCH'S COMPANY

Gray outside jacket, striped waistcoat, cotton shirt, buckskin breeches.
(*Boston Gazette,* July 22, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JONATHAN W. EDES'S COMPANY

A regimental blue coat faced with red, blue waistcoat and breeches.
(*Boston Gazette,* March 2, 1778.)

Blue coat faced with red, blue waistcoat and breeches.
(*Independent Chronicle,* September 17, 1778.)

CAPTAIN WINTHROP GRAY'S COMPANY

A light blue suit of clothes. (*Boston Gazette,* December 23, 1776.)

CAPT.-LIEUTENANT JOHN LAMBERT'S COMPANY

Blue coat trimmed with red, white woolen waistcoat and trousers.

(*Boston Gazette,* November 10, 1777.)

CAPTAIN AMOS LINCOLN'S COMPANY

Short blue jacket and trousers; carried new regimentals, blue faced with blue, trimmed with a white edge.

Regimental clothes, blue faced with red (same worn by two deserters).

(*Independent Chronicle,* July 22, 1779.)

CAPTAIN TURNER PHILLIPS'S COMPANY

A regimental blue coat faced with red, blue waistcoat and breeches.

(*Continental Journal,* February 19, 1778.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Continental Line

First New Hampshire Regiment

COLONEL JOSEPH CILLEY

CAPTAIN ISAAC FARWELL'S COMPANY

A suit of white clothing bound with black ferret and buttons.

A sailor's jacket and long trousers. (*Independent Chronicle,* July 10, 1777.)

CAPTAIN ISAAC FARWELL'S AND CAPTAIN JASON WAIT'S COMPANIES

Regimental coats, green turned up with red (same worn by five deserters).

(*Connecticut Courant,* August 25, 1778.)

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL HUTCHINS'S COMPANY

Blanket coat and blanket overalls. (*Freeman's Journal,* July 19, 1777.)

CAPTAIN AMOS MORRILL'S COMPANY

Brown clothes. ([Exeter] *New Hampshire Gazette,* May 27, 1777.)

New Hampshire State Troops and Militia

Colonel David Gilman's Regiment

CAPTAIN ELIPHALET DANIELS'S COMPANY

A drummer wearing a new hat, blue regimental coat, white breeches.

([Portsmouth] *Freeman's Journal,* August 31, 1776.)

Colonel Stephen Peabody's Regiment

CAPTAIN EZEKIEL GILE'S COMPANY

Light colored coat with red facings.

([Portsmouth] *New Hampshire Gazette,* June 16, 1778.)

Lieutenant Joseph Wheaton's Company

Brown coat with red facings, long striped woolen trousers, a little round hat.
Light colored coat, jacket, and breeches; a little round hat.
(*Norwich Packet,* May 25, 1778.)

Colonel John Webster, Muster Master

Blue coat and light colored waistcoat.
Light colored clothes.
Brown clothes. (*Boston Gazette,* June 7, 1779.)

NEW JERSEY

Continental Line

First New Jersey Regiment

Colonel William Alexander

Captain Daniel Piatt's Company

Brown coat and waistcoat, leather breeches.
Short whitish coat, reddish brown waistcoat, leather breeches.
(*New York Journal,* December 21, 1775.)

Second New Jersey Regiment

Colonel Israel Shreve

Captain Ephraim Anderson's Company

Brown coat, light colored waistcoat, buckskin breeches.
Gray surtout, light colored waistcoat, leather breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* February 11, 1777.)

Captain John Noble Cumming's Company

Brown coat, striped linsey trousers.
Brown coat and vest, buckskin breeches.
Long-skirted brown coat and vest, buckskin breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* April 9, 1777.)
Pale blue coat, jacket and breeches, new beaver hat.
(*Pennsylvania Journal,* April 30, 1777.)
Short brown coat, vest and breeches of the same.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* May 14, 1777.)

Captain James Dillon's Company

Light colored Wilton coat, striped linsey jacket, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, small round hat.
Gray short coat, white stockings.
Blue regimental coat turned up with red, gray cloth jacket, leather breeches.
Regimental coat faced with red, leather breeches, Wilton jacket.

Blue regimental coat, leather breeches, Wilton jacket.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* February 12, 1777.)
Short brown coat faced with the same, leather breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* May 14, 1777.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS YARD'S COMPANY

A linen frock coat, light colored vest with 5th P. B. marked on the buttons, linen breeches, a light colored surtout coat.
Well dressed, with a gold button and loop on his hat.
(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* February 22, 1777.)

Third New Jersey Regiment

COLONEL ELIAS DAYTON

CAPTAIN THOMAS READING'S COMPANY

Purple colored coat of superfine cloth, beaver hat, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, coarse shoes. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 8, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JOHN ROSS'S COMPANY

A new hat bound with white binding, a new regimental coat of a drab color faced with blue, buckskin breeches, new shirt and shoes. (Same worn by three deserters.) (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* May 1, 1776.)
A blue regimental coat faced with red, spotted jacket, blue breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* June 11, 1777.)

Fourth New Jersey Regiment

COLONEL EPHRAIM MARTIN

CAPTAIN JOHN ANDERSON'S COMPANY

Blue coat, leather breeches, brown jacket.
Snuff colored coat. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* February 19, 1777.)

New Jersey Militia

Colonel Silas Newcomb's Regiment

CAPTAIN GEORGE ANDERSON'S COMPANY

An old wool hat bound with yellow binding, a coarse blue short coat, leather breeches, no under jacket, a lightish color shirt, coarse light blue stockings, brass shoe-buckles. (*New York Gazette,* July 22, 1776.)

Western Company of New Jersey Artillery

CAPTAIN SAMUEL HUGG

Green coat, turned up with red, leather breeches, carved silver shoe buckles.
A frock. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* April 16, 1777.)

NEW YORK

Continental Line

Second New York Regiment

COLONEL GOOSE VAN SCHAICK
COLONEL JAMES CLINTON
COLONEL PHILIP VAN CORTLAND

CAPTAIN DANIEL MILLS'S COMPANY

Pale blue coat, turned up with deep blue.
A plain dress of brown. (*New York Gazette,* March 25, 1776.)

CAPTAIN CHARLES GRAHAM'S COMPANY

Old blue regimental coat, faced with white.
(*New York Journal,* October 9, 1780.)

Third New York Regiment

COLONEL RUDOLPHUS RITZEMA
COLONEL PETER GANSEVOORT

CAPTAIN JONATHAN HORTON'S COMPANY

A blue frock and coarse hat bound with white linen. (Same worn by two deserters.) (*New York Journal,* May 23, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JAMES GREGG'S COMPANY

Snuff colored coat, woolen check shirt, striped trousers, round felt hat.
Dark brown coat, leather breeches, white woolen stockings, round white hat.
Light brown coat, striped trousers, a newly cut felt hat.
Long-waisted white coat, linen shirt, linen breeches, white woolen stockings, a round felt hat. (*New York Packet,* June 11, 1778.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT JOHNSTON'S COMPANY

Brown regimental coat turned up with green, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings.
Light blue regimental coat turned up with green, streaked trousers.
Brown regimental coat turned up with green, new buckskin breeches, worsted stockings.
Brown regimentals turned up with green.
Blue or brown regimentals turned up with green.
(*New York Gazette,* September 28, 1776.)

CAPTAIN NATHAN PEARCE, JR.'S COMPANY

Red regimental coat, a striped stuff jacket, leather breeches, gray stockings, hat bound with blue. (*New York Gazette,* April 15, 1776.)

Fifth New York Regiment

COLONEL LEWIS DU BOIS

CAPTAIN PHILIP DU BOIS BEVIER'S COMPANY

Frock or a brown coat faced with blue.

Deep blue coat, button holes bound with pale blue.

(*New York Journal,* July 14, 1777.)

New York State Troops and Militia

New York Artillery Company

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER HAMILTON

A deep blue coat turned up with buff, leather breeches, felt hat.

(*New York Journal,* May 9, 1776.)

Captain Henry O'Hara's Company of Charlotte County, 1776

Beaver hat with narrow lace around the brim, a sky colored coat, a whitish jacket and breeches, a light colored surtout coat.

(*New York Journal,* April 25, 1776.)

Blue coat turned up with red facings, white jacket and breeches.

Brown coat, white jacket, leather breeches.

Blue outside jacket, red under waistcoat, snuff colored velvet breeches.

Grayish surtout with a snuff colored velvet cape.

Gray waistcoat, white flannel jacket, red cloth trousers.

(*New York Gazette,* May 13, 1776.)

Pale blue coat, green callimanco jacket, black velvet breeches.

Gray coat and jacket, leather breeches, felt hat.

Felt hat, lightish upper jacket, white under jacket, striped Holland trousers, white stockings.

Large brimmed castor hat, long brownish coat, a lightish jacket, leather breeches.

A blue short sailor's jacket, blue trousers.

Brown jacket, spotted vest, striped trousers. (*New York Journal,* June 13, 1776.)

Colonel Albert Pawling's Regiment of Levies

CAPTAIN ROBERT HUNTER'S COMPANY

White cloth coat, straw hat, linen jacket, leather breeches, blue worsted stockings. (*New York Packet,* October 14, 1779.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT WOOD'S COMPANY

Pale blue coat with red facings. (*New York Journal,* June 28, 1779.)

Fourth Regiment of Ulster County Militia

COLONEL JOHANNIS HARDENBERGH

CAPTAIN JAN L. DE WITT'S COMPANY

White woolen hat, short brown coat lined with white flannel, tow cloth trousers. (*Constitutional Gazette,* July 24, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JAMES ROBINSON'S COMPANY

Woolen shirt, coarse linen trousers, long gray coat, felt hat.
(*Constitutional Gazette,* August 21, 1776.)

PENNSYLVANIA

Continental Regiments

Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen

Hunting shirt and trousers (same worn by two deserters).
Hunting shirt and trousers of an ash color.
(*Connecticut Courant,* September 25, 1775.)

Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment

COLONEL SAMUEL MILES

CAPTAIN ANDREW LONG'S COMPANY OF THE FIRST BATTALION

Black hunting shirt and trousers (same worn by two deserters).
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* July 3, 1776.)

CAPTAIN CASPER WEITZEL'S COMPANY OF THE FIRST BATTALION

Rifleman's uniform of a lead color. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* July 15, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JOHN MURRAY'S COMPANY OF THE SECOND BATTALION

Light colored hunting shirt and trousers (same worn by two deserters).
Light colored hunting shirt and fringes. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* June 5, 1776.)

Musketry Battalion

COLONEL SAMUEL J. ATLEE

CAPTAIN PATRICK ANDERSON'S COMPANY

Red striped linsey jacket with sleeves, swanskin under jacket with blue spots, check shirt, small castor hat, white yarn stockings, good shoes with copper buckles. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* April 17, 1776.)

Home-made cloth surtout coat, beaver hat with white lining, nankeen breeches, white ribbed stockings, and blue and white ribbed stockings.

Macaroni hat, dark colored surtout and dark close bodied coat, swanskin jacket, buckskin breeches, white thread stockings.

(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* May 1, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH M'CLELLAN'S COMPANY

Blue coat faced with red, buckskin breeches, white stockings.

Blue coat faced with red, white jacket, buckskin breeches, white stockings, hat bound with yellow. (Same worn by two deserters.)

(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* July 24, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JOHN NICE'S COMPANY

Short brown jacket, plaid trousers, hat bound with yellow, blue broadcloth coat with blue lining and mohair buttons.

(*Pennsylvania Journal,* May 29, 1776.)

First Pennsylvania Battalion

COLONEL JOHN PHILIP DE HAAS

Uniform: brown coat faced with green. (Same worn by four deserters.)

(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* July 30, 1777; *Pennsylvania Journal,* March 12, 1777; *Pennsylvania Packet,* March 18, 1777.)

Brown uniform coat faced with green, the letters 1 P B on the buttons. (Same worn by three deserters.)

(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* January 25 and March 18, 1777; *Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 5, 1777.)

Brown coat faced with green, the buttons marked I B. P.

(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* January 25, 1777.)

A regimental brown coat faced with green the buttons marked Pa Bn, button holes bound with red. (*Maryland Journal,* February 18, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOSIAH HARMAR'S COMPANY

Brown coats faced with buff, swanskin jackets. (Same worn by two deserters.)

Dark blue faced with white. (Same worn by two deserters.)

(*Pennsylvania Ledger,* February 3, 1776.)

Second Pennsylvania Battalion

COLONEL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

CAPTAIN RICHARD BUTLER'S COMPANY

Uniform coat with buttons marked 2 B. P. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 8, 1777.)

CAPTAIN RUDOLPH BUNNER'S COMPANY

Speckled homespun coat, new leather breeches.

Blue coat, red waistcoat, new leather breeches, new shoes.

Hunting shirt, new leather breeches, new shoes.
Brown fustian coat, new buckskin breeches, new shoes.
Brown regimental coat, olive colored velveret waistcoat and breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Ledger,* Supp. No. 62, March 30, 1776.)

Third Pennsylvania Battalion

COLONEL JOHN SHEE

CAPTAIN JOSEPH DAVENPORT'S COMPANY

Uniform: brown faced with white, with No. 3 on both coat and waistcoat buttons, buckskin breeches, new shoes and stockings, hat laced with white tape. (Same worn by four deserters.) (*Pennsylvania Ledger,* May 18, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH HUBLEY'S COMPANY

Brown regimental coat with white facings and pewter buttons, white laced hat, buckskin breeches.
Light blue coat and waistcoat.
Brown regimental coat with white facings.
Surtout of beaver coating, small round hat, buckskin breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* April 10, 1776.)

Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion

COLONEL ANTHONY WAYNE

CAPTAIN THOMAS CHURCH'S COMPANY

Whitish coat and jacket, new buckskin breeches, blue stockings, coarse shoes with plated buckles.
Long bluish surtout, snuff colored coatee, black velvet breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Ledger,* March 2, 1776.)
Long gray surtout coat, old waistcoat and breeches.
Brown surtout coat, lightish colored jacket, blue under jacket, buckskin breeches, check shirt, blue yarn stockings.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 6, 1776.)

CAPTAIN PERSIFOR FRAZOR'S COMPANY

Brown coat with blue silk facings.
Light colored sagathy coat, remarkably long, a felt hat bound with yellow, a yellow rose on it. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 15, 1776.)

CAPTAIN CALEB NORTH'S COMPANY

Reddish brown coat, red jacket, large hat cocked behind.
(*Pennsylvania Ledger,* February 24, 1776.)

Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion

COLONEL ROBERT MAGAW

A light colored vest with 5th P. B. marked on the buttons.
(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* February 22, 1777.)

Brown coat faced up with red, the buttons marked 5th Pennsylvania battalion. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* March 12, 1777.)

White swanskin jacket, with the buttons of the 5th battalion.

The regimental clothing of the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, brown and red. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 19, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN MILLER'S COMPANY

White coat, leather breeches, white stockings.

Surtout coat, buckskin breeches, felt hat, blue stockings. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 6, 1776.)

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL VANSANDT'S COMPANY

Blue outside jacket with sleeves, green under jacket, leather breeches. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* February 21, 1776.)

Whitish colored coat and waistcoat.

Blue short jacket, leather breeches, black stockings, new shoes with brass buckles. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 6, 1776.)

Checked shirt, greatcoat.

Spotted swanskin jacket, leather breeches, castor hat, blue stockings, shoes with plated buckles. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* March 20, 1776.)

Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion

COLONEL WILLIAM IRVINE

CAPTAIN SAMUEL HAY'S COMPANY

Regimental suit: blue turned up with red. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* May 1, 1776.)

Purple hunting shirt, a blue and white mixed cloth jacket under it, buckskin breeches, dark gray yarn stockings, footed. (*New York Gazette,* May 6, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JEREMIAH TALBOT'S COMPANY

Light blue coat, light colored jacket, a pair of drawers and linen leggings, small round hat bound. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* June 5, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JAMES A. WILSON'S COMPANY

The uniform of Col. Irvine's battalion: blue turned up with red. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* June 5, 1776.)

Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot

COLONEL JOHN BULL
COLONEL WALTER STEWART

Four deserters, "all dressed in blue, turned up with red, and white pewter buttons with the letters P. S. R. marked on them."

(*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 19, 1777; *Pennsylvania Gazette,* August 20, 1777; *Pennsylvania Journal,* August 20, 1777.)

[Note: The three newspapers in which this advertisement appears print the letters P S R in three different ways, one of which corresponds to their arrangement on an actual button of the regiment, on which the letters P S are placed above the R, thus: P S. The R button was formerly in the possession of Mr. Cornish of Philadelphia; a photograph of it was given to The New-York Historical Society by Mr. William L. Calver.]

First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL EDWARD HAND
COLONEL JAMES CHAMBERS

CAPTAIN JAMES PARR'S COMPANY

Snuff colored coat and jacket, buckskin breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 22, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JAMES WILSON'S COMPANY

Light colored coat with red facings, blue jacket and breeches. (Same worn by two deserters.)

Light or cloth colored coat with red facings, blue jacket, buckskin breeches. (Same worn by three deserters.)

Dark hunting shirt and trousers.

Red jacket, buckskin breeches.

Light colored coat with white facings. (Same worn by two deserters.)
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 22, 1777.)

Blue coat with red facings.

Short blue jacket. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* April 30, 1777.)

Black uniform coat turned up with white. (Same worn by two deserters.)

Uniforms of brown turned up with buff. (Same worn by three deserters.)

Green coat and linen overalls. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* June 3, 1778.)

Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL JAMES IRVINE
COLONEL HENRY BICKER
COLONEL WALTER STEWART

Dark brown cloth coatee, hat flapped.

Dark mixed homespun snuff colored coatee, a new regimental hat without button or loop.

New regimentals, brown and green; sometimes a hunting shirt over them.

A light colored coatee.

A hunting shirt. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* May 10, 1777.)

A blue cloth coat with scarlet facings, blue cloth waistcoat, woolen trousers, a new regimental hat. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* May 13, 1777.)

Yellow hunting shirt worn over a gray coat turned up with red, linen overalls, a round hat bound.
(*Pennsylvania Journal,* July 9, 1777.)

Regimentals, blue faced with scarlet, a round hat bound with black ferreting.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 22, 1780.)

Third Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL JOSEPH WOOD
COLONEL THOMAS CRAIG

CAPTAIN JOHN REES'S COMPANY

A blue surtout coat, blanket leggings, beaver hat.

Light colored Wilton coat and jacket, with regimental buttons of the 2d regiment with the letters scraped out; pumps with copper buckles.
Brown coat, white frieze jacket, buckskin breeches, plated shoe buckles.
(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* February 18, 1777.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRAIG'S COMPANY

A blue regimental coat turned up with red, white cloth jacket and breeches, a continental shirt. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 15, 1779.)

Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL LAMBERT CADWALADER

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENDERSON'S COMPANY

Wilton coat, check shirt, Dutch made trousers.
Wilton coat, coarse shirt and trousers. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* June 6, 1778.)

CAPTAIN JOHN MAYER'S COMPANY

Hunting shirt, linen drawers, woolen stockings, no shoes.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* April 30, 1777.)

Fifth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL ANTHONY WAYNE
COLONEL FRANCIS JOHNSTON

Rifle shirt.
New brown coat and jacket, leather breeches, felt hat.
Brown broadcloth coat, white overalls. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* February 12, 1777.)
Brown outside jacket, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* April 2, 1777.)
Dark serge coat and vest, buckskin breeches.
Light colored coat, buckskin breeches.
Blanket coat, slouched hat. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* April 16, 1777.)
Wore a white blanket jacket and blue overalls, "having left his regimentals behind." (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* July 19, 1780.)

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW'S COMPANY

Light colored coat, round hat turned up behind.
Brown coat, a cocked beaver hat.
A green sailor's jacket, broad felt hat.
A gray sailor's jacket, a green sailor's jacket, a wool hat.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* March 18, 1777.)
Regimental clothes, viz.: a blue coat with white cape and cuffs, white woolen waistcoat, drilling breeches, fashionable wool hat. (Same worn by two deserters.) (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* April 23, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN CHRISTY'S COMPANY

Regimentals, viz.: blue coat with white facings. (Same worn by several deserters.) (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* April 23, 1777.)

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER JOHNSTON'S COMPANY

Gray jacket with sleeves, blue breeches, felt hat.
Long brown coat, felt hat.
Brown cloth coat, buckskin breeches, felt hat.
Blue sailor's jacket, buckskin breeches, felt hat.
Brown uniform coat faced with white cloth.
Light colored jacket, buckskin breeches, felt hat.
Light colored coat, faced with brown. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 19, 1777.)
Light colored coat, red jacket, leather breeches, a round hat.
Fringed hunting shirt, coarse linen trousers, a round hat.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* June 18, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JAMES TAYLOR'S COMPANY

Light colored coat, slouched hat, leather breeches.
Light cloth coat and jacket, slouched hat.
Yellow hunting shirt, round felt hat.
Purple hunting shirt, felt hat.
A regimental blue coat faced with white, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 19, 1777.)

Sixth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL ROBERT MAGAW

The regimental clothing of the 5th Pennsylvania battalion, brown and red [worn by four deserters who belonged to the regiment before it was renumbered].
Blue over jacket, light colored under jacket, buckskin breeches, white yarn stockings, a round hat bound.
Brown surtout coat, striped linsey trousers, a round hat.
Blue surtout coat, red under jacket, buckskin breeches, white worsted stockings, long quartered shoes with large, square, silver buckles, a three-cocked hat with a silver button and loop.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 19, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JACOB HUMPHREYS'S COMPANY

Flannel under jacket, checked trousers, a shoe on one foot, a half boot on the other. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* May 8, 1777.)
Hunting shirt, narrow tow trousers. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* June 10, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JACOB MAUSER'S COMPANY

Brown coat, long blue breeches, little hat. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* June 3, 1778.)
A new white coat with a cape, bound all around with red, with bluish mohair buttons, ribbed yarn stockings, carved silver plated shoe buckles.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* October 26, 1778.)

Seventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL WILLIAM IRVINE

Regimentals: blue faced with red.

Brown coat, red jacket, brown breeches, white yarn stockings, a fur hat.

Blue coat faced with white and lined with striped linsey, a white waistcoat, brown overalls; also a red coat, brown waistcoat, and white breeches. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* March 4, 1779.)

White hunting shirt and overalls. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 1, 1780.)

Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL DANIEL BRODHEAD

Brown linen hunting shirt, linen overalls, white shirt. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* August 16, 1777.)

CAPTAIN MICHAEL HUFFNAGEL'S COMPANY

Yellow hunting shirt, buckskin breeches, felt hat.

Brown coat lapelled with the same, buckskin breeches, wool hat, flannel jacket.

Blue coat, short white jacket, buckskin breeches, blue leggings.

Hunting shirt, black velvet jacket, buckskin breeches.

Brown coat lapelled with the same, short white jacket, buckskin breeches, white leggings.

Hunting shirt, blue jacket, buckskin breeches. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* March 26, 1777.)

Ninth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL JAMES IRVINE
COLONEL RICHARD BUTLER

Brown uniform coat faced with red, gray cloth jacket, linen overalls, gray milled hose.

Brown uniform coat with red cuffs and cape, light colored cloth jacket, drilling breeches, yarn hose, good shoes, round hat.

Light colored regimental coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, new wool hat, new shoes. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 18, 1778.)

Blue regimental coat with red cuffs and cape, new cocked hat with white looping. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 29, 1778.)

CAPTAIN JOHN DAVIS'S COMPANY

Blue sagathy coat, blue velvet jacket, leather breeches, yarn stockings, brass shoe buckles. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* February 5, 1777.)

Brown coat and jacket, buckskin breeches.

Blue and red uniform coat. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* February 19, 1777.)

New brown uniform coat, turned up with red, brown jacket, new buckskin breeches, new stockings and shoes; also a brown uniform coat faced with buff.

New brown uniform coat faced with red, blue jacket, buckskin breeches, new stockings and shoes, beaver hat. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* March 19, 1777.)

Snuff colored velvet coat.

Blue uniform coat faced with red, a light colored cloth vest, new buckskin breeches, new yarn stockings.

A light infantry cap, yellow hunting shirt, cloth vest, buckskin breeches, milled stockings. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* April 2, 1777.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS GOURLEY'S COMPANY

Light colored coat, white linen jacket, leather breeches, beaver hat.

Light jacket with sleeves, flowered flannel breeches.

(*Pennsylvania Packet,* December 31, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOSEPH M'CLELLAN'S COMPANY

New castor hat, light-colored cloth coat, buckskin breeches, white stockings. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* January 21, 1778.)

Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

COLONEL GEORGE NAGEL

A blue regimental coat faced with scarlet, red plush waistcoat and breeches, blue stockings, a small round hat (worn by the deserting adjutant, Enoch Wright). (*Maryland Journal,* October 28, 1777.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT SAMPLE'S COMPANY

Blue coat, striped trousers, checked shirt.

Brown coat lapelled with red, buckskin breeches, felt hat.

White cloth coat, jacket and breeches, hat with white loops.

(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* July 16, 1777.)

Eleventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

The "Old Eleventh"

COLONEL RICHARD HUMPTON

CAPTAIN JOHN COATES'S COMPANY

A new suit of regimentals, consisting of a light infantry cap, blue coat with scarlet cape and cuffs, white woolen waistcoat, new buckskin breeches. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* April 22, 1777.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL DAWSON'S COMPANY

Green uniform coat faced with white. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* May 21, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN DOUGLASS'S COMPANY

Green coat turned up with white, sky blue jacket and breeches.

Hunting shirt and leggings. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* November 20, 1776.)

CAPTAIN ADOLPH WILLIAM HEDRICK'S COMPANY

Blue coat and jacket.

Blanket coat, blue jacket, trousers. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* July 16, 1777.)

Captain George Ross's Company

Brown coat, white jacket, leather breeches, woolen stockings.

Brown or light colored coat, white Continental under-jacket, leather breeches, light blue woolen stockings, fur hat. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* July 1 and 8, 1777.)

Eleventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

The "New Eleventh"

Colonel Thomas Hartley
Lt. Colonel Com. Adam Hubley

Small round hats and long blue uniform coats faced with buff. (Same worn by six deserters.) (*Pennsylvania Packet,* June 1, 1779.)

Blue regimental coat faced with red, brown vest, white linen drawers, white woolen stockings, a round felt hat.

Blue regimental coat, faced with red and buff edging, white jacket and breeches, a round hat with a black feather.

(*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 6, 1780.)

Captain Henry Carbery's Troop of Light Dragoons

Blue coat turned up with red at the sleeves and collar, red jacket, buckskin breeches. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* May 4, 1779.)

Twelfth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

Colonel William Cooke

Captain Hawkins Boone's Company

Coarse woolen brown coat and waistcoat.

(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* January 14, 1777.)

Captain Stephen Chambers's Company

Buckskin breeches, dark drab coat, white flannel jacket, sailor's blue jacket.

(*Pennsylvania Journal,* June 25, 1777.)

Captain Nicholas Miller's Company

Gray jacket, trousers, leather breeches.

Blue long-waisted coat, leather breeches, white yarn stockings.

Felt hat, brown surtout, trousers with leather breeches under them.

(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* January 7, 1777.)

Thirteenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line

Colonel Walter Stewart

Captain John Marshall's Company

Hunting shirt. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* February 25, 1778.)

Lieutenant John Van Pelt's Company

Blue regimental coat faced with white, brown regimental coat faced with buff, light colored cloth breeches, linsey jacket, wool hat, coarse woolen stockings. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* March 25, 1778.)

Wyoming Valley Company

CAPTAIN SAMUEL RANSOM

White frock and trousers, felt hat.
Whitish jacket, coarse shirt, tow trousers.
(*Pennsylvania Journal,* October 23, 1776.)

Captain John Pugh's Company

For guarding the French Creek Powder Mill
(later 11th Company of Pennsylvania State Regiment)

Round felt hat, light colored coat, striped trousers, brass shoe buckles.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* May 14, 1777.)

Independent Artillery Company of Captain Isaac Coren

White hunting shirt with some open work near the edge of the cape, long trousers. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* July 9, 1777.)
Brown hunting shirt, white cloth jacket, leather breeches, wool hat, ribbed thread stockings. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* September 11, 1778.)
Round felt hat, blue coat and jacket, black breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* November 21, 1778.)
Light blue coat, waistcoat, blue overalls.
Brown coat, light colored waistcoat, blue overalls.
Black regimental coat faced with red, blue overalls.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* December 19, 1778.)

Independent Artillery Company of Captain Bernard Romans

A light cloth coat made in the frock fashion, leather breeches, white thread stockings. (*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* August 12, 1777.)

Pennsylvania Militia

Captain Samuel Evans's Company

Brown broadcloth coat, turned, with yellow buttons, full trimmed, light broadcloth breeches, brown jacket, thread stockings.
White hunting shirt, light colored worsted stockings, velvet breeches, striped jacket, a pair of pumps.
Olive colored hunting shirt, buckskin breeches, brown jacket.
Dark hunting shirt, buckskin breeches.
Blue broadcloth coat, turned, check trousers.
Blue broadcloth coat, light colored jacket, country cloth breeches, leather spatterdashes. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* October 30, 1776.)

Captain Andrew Holmes's Company of the First Battalion of Cumberland County Militia

Hunting shirt and leggings of a light lye color, striped jacket, good shoes, small brimmed hat. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* September 25, 1776.)

Second Battalion, Lancaster County Riflemen

COLONEL TIMOTHY GREEN

CAPTAIN THOMAS COPENHAVER'S (KOPPENHEFFER'S) COMPANY

Green frock and trousers (same worn by five deserters).
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* August 28, 1776.)

Captain John Reynard's Company, Second Battalion of Philadelphia County Militia, Commanded by Colonel Moore

Dark hunting shirt, striped twilled trousers, or buckskin breeches and cloth leggings. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* August 27, 1777.)

Captain Israel Jones's Company, Seventh Battalion, Philadelphia County Associators

Dark colored hunting shirt. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 26, 1777.)

Captain John Young's Company, First Class of Philadelphia County Militia, Commanded by Colonel Daniel Hiester

Short jacket, coarse linen breeches, small round hat.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* July 1, 1777.)

Captain Lazarus Pine's Company, Second Class of Pennsylvania Militia, Commanded by Colonel Sharp Delany

Green coat, leather breeches, small cocked hat with a gold loop and button.
Light colored coat, white frock, leather breeches.
(*Pennsylvania Journal,* August 20, 1777.)

Captain James Chamberlain's Company, Fifth Battalion of York County Militia, Commanded by Colonel Matthew Dill

White hunting shirt and trousers (same worn by three deserters).
Blue waistcoat and trousers. (*Pennsylvania Journal,* August 21, 1776.)

Pennsylvania Militia of the Flying Camp, 1776

Captain Jacob Faun's Company, Commanded by Lieut. Colonel John Lawrence

Yellow striped jacket, striped trousers.
Linen frocks and trousers (same worn by two deserters).
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* September 11, 1776.)
Blue hunting shirt and trousers (same worn by two deserters).
White coat, leather breeches, half boots.
Brown coat and linen trousers.
Brown coat and jacket, leather breeches, new shoes.
(*Pennsylvania Journal,* October 9, 1776.)
Macaroni hat, a sailor's blue upper jacket, a red under jacket, gray cloth breeches, gray ribbed stockings, shoes.
(*Pennsylvania Journal,* October 30, 1776.)

Captain William Roberts's Company of Riflemen, of Bucks County, in Second Battalion Commanded by Colonel Hart

Yellowish hunting frock and yellowish or white trousers (same worn by three deserters). (*Pennsylvania Packet,* September 10, 1776.)

Chester County Battalion of the Flying Camp

COLONEL WILLIAM MONTGOMERY

CAPTAIN JAMES M'CLURE'S COMPANY
Blackish hunting shirt and trousers, brown velvet jacket.
Brown homespun cloth coat. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* October 2, 1776.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PRICE'S COMPANY
White frock and trousers, a liberty cap with a hairy bar over the crown.
Coarse linen frock, leather breeches, white stockings, small wool hat.
(*Pennsylvania Journal,* October 30, 1776.)

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN WALLACE'S COMPANY
Coarse white shirt, red under jacket, buckskin breeches.
Long white colored coat, black plush breeches.
Brown regimental coat with green velvet facings.
Black hunting shirt and trousers.
Blue body coat, under jacket, white tow trousers.
Green hunting shirt and trousers, new shoes with brass buckles.
(*Pennsylvania Gazette,* October 9, 1776.)

First Lancaster County Battalion

COLONEL JAMES CUNNINGHAM

CAPTAIN DANIEL OLDENBRUCK'S COMPANY

Dark hunting shirt and trousers. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* November 13, 1776.)

First Philadelphia County Battalion of the Flying Camp

COLONEL JOHN MOORE

CAPTAIN JAMES HAZLET'S COMPANY

Brown coat faced with green, red woven breeches, white jacket and stockings, round hat.

Purple frock; white jacket, breeches and stockings; a cocked hat. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* September 17, 1776.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS HOLME'S COMPANY

Brown coat faced with red, leather breeches, yarn stockings, wool hat.

Yellow frock and trousers. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* October 2, 1776.)

Light colored frock, yellow breeches.

White frock, leather breeches, yarn stockings.

Purple frock and trousers. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* October 22, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JACOB HUMPHREY'S COMPANY

Dark colored hunting shirt (same worn by two deserters). (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* September 25, 1776.)

RHODE ISLAND

Continental Line

First Rhode Island Regiment

COLONEL JAMES M. VARNUM
COLONEL CHRISTOPHER GREENE

CAPTAIN THOMAS COLE'S COMPANY

Red jacket, striped flannel under jacket, checked shirt, striped trousers. (*Providence Gazette,* March 15, 1777.)

Short green jacket, checked shirt, trousers.

Brown coat, sky-blue broadcloth breeches.

Green double-breasted jacket, striped flannel overalls. (*Providence Gazette,* March 22, 1777.)

Blue outside jacket, striped trousers, round hat. (*Providence Gazette,* April 26, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN S. DEXTER'S COMPANY

Reddish lapelled coat, leather breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* April 5, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JONATHAN WALLEN'S COMPANY

Long red coat faced with buff, brown broadcloth waistcoat.
(*Providence Gazette,* January 18, 1777.)

Second Rhode Island Regiment

COLONEL ISRAEL ANGELL

Regimentals: brown coat turned up with red, brown breeches (same worn by three deserters). (*Providence Gazette,* May 3, 1777.)
Short red coat faced with blue, white linen trousers, beaver hat.
([Providence] *American Journal,* July 29, 1779.)
Rifle frock, overalls, felt hat (same worn by two deserters).
White coat, jacket, and overalls. (*Connecticut Gazette,* September 22, 1779.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ALLEN'S COMPANY

Dark coat faced with red. (*Providence Gazette,* April 19, 1777.)
Blue coat, faced with white, lined with yellow.
Blue coat, faced with red, lined with white.
(*Providence Gazette,* November 20, 1779.)

CAPTAIN STEPHEN OLNEY'S COMPANY

Regimentals: brown coat faced with red. (*Providence Gazette,* June 14, 1777.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM POTTER'S COMPANY

Gray surtout.
Red broadcloth coat. (*Providence Gazette,* July 12, 1777.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TEW'S COMPANY

Black broadcloth jacket with sleeves, long trousers.
Black broadcloth jacket with sleeves, black velvet breeches.
Blue sailor's jacket with sleeves. (*Providence Gazette,* March 22, 1777.)
Chocolate colored coat with red facings. (*Providence Gazette,* June 14, 1777.)

Rhode Island State Troops and Militia

Colonel William Richmond's Regiment of Rhode Island Militia, 1775–1776

COLONEL'S COMPANY—CAPTAIN ABIMELECH RIGGS

Black hat bound with white, light colored surtout, short brown jacket, white tow trousers. (*Newport Mercury,* April 22, 1776.)

CAPTAIN ZOROBABEL WESTCOTT'S COMPANY

Beaver hat, brown surtout, black cloth breeches, speckled vest.
Brown, thick cloth jacket, short breeches of the same.
White coat, jacket and breeches, ruffled shirt. (*Newport Mercury,* July 29, 1776.)

Colonel Henry Babcock's Rhode Island Regiment, 1776

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT

SECOND COMPANY—CAPTAIN JONATHAN BROWNELL

Claret colored rifle dress, black felt hat.
(*Newport Mercury Extraordinary,* July 11, 1776.)

FOURTH COMPANY—CAPTAIN ASA KIMBALL

Black coat, jacket and breeches, small brimmed hat with a ribbon around the crown. (*Providence Gazette,* May 4, 1776.)

SEVENTH COMPANY—CAPTAIN DAVID DEXTER, JR.

Purple rifle dress. (*Providence Gazette,* July 29, 1776.)

First Rhode Island State Regiment, 1776

COLONEL WILLIAM RICHMOND

CAPTAIN ROYZEL SMITH'S COMPANY

Striped coatee, vest and trousers, felt hat. (*Newport Mercury,* October 7, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JONATHAN WALLEN'S COMPANY

Bluish rifle frock, striped towcloth trousers.
(*Newport Mercury,* September 23, 1776.)

Second Rhode Island State Regiment, 1776

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT

CAPTAIN LEMUEL BAILEY'S COMPANY

Round felt hat bound with yellow; frock and trousers.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* October 4, 1776.)

CAPTAIN SIMEON MARTIN'S COMPANY

Blue jacket (same worn by two deserters). (*Connecticut Gazette,* October 4, 1776.)

Colonel John Sayles Jr.'s Regiment

For Three Months' Service

ENSIGN JOSEPH SPRINGER'S COMPANY

Short light colored sailor's jacket, leather breeches, white woolen hose.
(*Providence Gazette,* December 21, 1776.)

CAPTAIN ROYZEL SMITH'S COMPANY

Blue surtout, claret colored waistcoat or coatee, half boots.
(*Providence Gazette,* January 18, 1777.)

Colonel Robert Elliott's Regiment of Rhode Island State Artillery

A uniform turned up with green. (*Providence Gazette,* March 28, 1778.)

CAPTAIN EBENEZER ADAMS'S COMPANY

Blue jacket, buckskin breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* May 3, 1777.)

Light colored coat faced with red. (*Providence Gazette,* March 28, 1778.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS CARLISLE'S COMPANY

Blue regimental coat and breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* November 8, 1777.)

Blue coat faced with yellow, leather breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* April 11, 1778.)

Uniform coat, blue faced with red, white jacket, leather breeches, yarn stockings, felt hat (same worn by two deserters). (*Providence Gazette,* April 18, 1778.)

Blue coat faced with yellow, leather breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* April 25, 1778.)

Blue coat, leather breeches, felt hat, white yarn stockings.

Dark colored broadcloth coat, blue breeches, white stockings, felt hat. ([Providence] *American Journal,* June 17, 1779.)

CAPTAIN JOHN GARZIA'S COMPANY

Brown straight-bodied coat. (*Providence Gazette,* February 1, 1777.)

Blue coat, the seams trimmed with blue and white saddle trimmings. (*Providence Gazette,* May 31, 1777.)

Blue coat and breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* July 12, 1777.)

Green jacket with sleeves, leather breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* August 30, 1777.)

Blue coat faced with buff, blue breeches; carried a green coat faced with red, crimson jacket and breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* September 27, 1777.)

Blue coat faced with red. (*Providence Gazette,* November 15, 1777.)

A blue uniform coat faced with red. (*Providence Gazette,* November 22, 1777.)

Beaver hat, light colored broadcloth coat, leather breeches, red waistcoat, gray worsted stockings, silver shoe buckles. ([Providence] *American Journal,* April 8, 1779.)

A pale blue coat, red waistcoat, towcloth trousers, brass shoe buckles, silver-tinsel laced hat. ([Providence] *American Journal,* May 20, 1779.)

Red baize jacket, long trousers. ([Providence] *American Journal,* June 17, 1779.)

CAPTAIN JOSHUA SAYER'S COMPANY

Short blue jacket, duffel trousers. (*Providence Gazette,* January 18, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN WARNER'S COMPANY

Short blue jacket, long trousers.

Blue coat, white woolen waistcoat, white linen breeches, round hat with yellow binding. ([Providence] *American Journal,* May 27, 1779.)

Striped coatee, striped trousers, white beaver hat. ([Providence] *American Journal,* June 17, 1779.)

CAPTAIN GIDEON WESTCOTT'S COMPANY

Short blue pea-jacket, a round hat. (*Providence Gazette,* February 1, 1777.)

Light blue broadcloth coat turned up with buff, leather breeches, white stockings.

Gray jacket, red shag trousers, round hat. (*Providence Gazette,* March 22, 1777.)

Blue coat faced with red, blue breeches (same worn by two deserters). (*Providence Gazette,* March 29, 1777.)

Blue coat faced with white. (*Providence Gazette,* May 30, 1778.)

Blue regimental coat faced with red, green waistcoat and breeches.
([Providence] *American Journal,* June 17, 1779.)

CAPTAIN JABEZ WESTCOTT'S COMPANY

White surtout, blue jacket bound with canvas, leather breeches, gray stockings.
(*Providence Gazette,* March 1, 1777.)

Blue coat turned up with red, red jacket, blue breeches.
(*Providence Gazette,* April 5, 1777.)

Brown coat, striped jacket and trousers.

Short blue jacket, long trousers. (*Providence Gazette,* August 16, 1777.)

First Rhode Island State Regiment of Infantry, 1777–1778

COLONELS JOHN COOK, BENJAMIN TALMAN, ARCHIBALD CRARY

CAPTAIN THOMAS ALLEN'S COMPANY

A dark pea-jacket, blue shag trousers.

An outside blue jacket, lined with red and white flannel, an under short flannel jacket, cloth breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* May 10, 1777.)

Blue uniform coat faced with yellow. (*Providence Gazette,* December 13, 1777.)

CAPTAIN CALEB CARR'S COMPANY

Blue coat with white lining.

Blue sailor's coat with white lining. (*Providence Gazette,* February 22, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN CARR'S COMPANY

Camblet coat and leather breeches. (*Providence Gazette,* July 26, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JAMES PARKER'S COMPANY

Blue shag jacket, striped flannel trousers, felt hat.
(*Providence Gazette,* April 12, 1777.)

Light colored coat turned up with red. (*Providence Gazette,* May 23, 1778.)

CAPTAIN ABIMELECH RIGGS'S COMPANY

Round felt hat, short gray coat, jacket and breeches.
(*Providence Gazette,* February 1, 1777.)

Lightish outside jacket, blue waistcoat, white tow and linen trousers, bound hat. (*Providence Gazette,* April 19, 1777.)

Second Rhode Island State Regiment of Infantry, 1777–1778

COLONELS JOSEPH STANTON, JR., WILLIAM BARTON, JOHN TOPHAM

CAPTAIN JOSIAH GIBBS'S COMPANY

Brown coat faced with the same color, leather breeches.
(*Providence Gazette,* March 8, 1777.)

CAPTAIN MALACHI HAMMETT'S COMPANY

Short blue sailor's jacket, trousers, checked flannel shirt.
(*Providence Gazette,* February 1, 1777.)

Red broadcloth coat, red lapelled waistcoat, leather breeches, white woolen hose, a lapelled green jacket. (*Providence Gazette,* July 5, 1777.)

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL HAWKINS'S COMPANY

Blue sailor jacket, round hat, leather breeches.
(*Connecticut Gazette,* February 7, 1777.)

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN HOPPIN'S COMPANY

Brown broadcloth coat, very long waisted; blue and white striped trousers.
(*Providence Gazette,* July 5, 1777.)

Dark coat faced with cloth of the same color.
(*Providence Gazette,* November 29, 1777.)

CAPTAIN PELEG SLOCUM'S COMPANY

Short gray coat faced with the same; overalls. (*Providence Gazette,* May 3, 1777.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS THOMPSON'S COMPANY

Brown jacket, long trousers, thick buff cap.
Brown greatcoat, checked trousers. (*Providence Gazette,* August 16, 1777.)

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN WEST'S COMPANY

Short gray jacket, sailor's trousers, felt hat.
(*Providence Gazette,* April 19, 1777.)

Short blue sailor's jacket, striped flannel overalls, small round hat.
(*Providence Gazette,* January 3, 1778.)

Captain Abimelech Riggs's Company of Artificers of Colonel John Topham's Regiment

Round hat, short brown coat and jacket, leather breeches, white stockings.
([Boston] *Independent Chronicle,* September 9, 1779.)

Bristol County Militia Regiment

COLONEL PETER CHURCH

CAPTAIN WILLIAM THROOP'S COMPANY OF BRISTOL

Dark jacket lined with yellow, tow shirt and trousers, blue yarn stockings, beaver hat, striped shirt and striped flannel trousers.
(*Providence Gazette,* August 12, 1780.)

VERMONT

Colonel Seth Warner's Green Mountain Rangers

CAPTAIN JOSHUA STANTON'S COMPANY

Green coat and trousers, blue vest, blanket surtout coat.
(*Connecticut Courant,* April 29, 1776.)

Colonel Samuel Herrick's Militia Regiment

Dark brown coat, vest, and breeches.
Blue coat, vest, and breeches, white woolen stockings, white hat.
(*Connecticut Courant,* April 27, 1779.)

VIRGINIA

Continental Line

First Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL JAMES READ
COLONEL JAMES HENDRICKS

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS MENNIS'S COMPANY
Blue coat, white waistcoat and breeches, white hat.
(Dixon and Hunter's *Virginia Gazette,* October 24, 1777.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS NELSON'S COMPANY
Uniform of blue, turned up with red. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* January 17, 1777.)

Second Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL WILLIAM WOOLFORD
COLONEL ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD
COLONEL CHRISTIAN FEBIGER

Regimental blue coat with white binding.
Regimentals of blue with white worsted binding (same worn by three deserters). (Dixon and Hunter's *Virginia Gazette,* September 5, 1777.)

CAPTAIN MORGAN ALEXANDER'S COMPANY
Brown coat, buckskin breeches, macaroni hat with a black band and silver buckle. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* January 24, 1777.)

CAPTAIN WOOD JONES'S COMPANY
Blue coat with blue velvet collar, green waistcoat, buckskin breeches, round hat. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* March 11, 1778.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SANDFORD'S COMPANY
Whitish colored jacket with cuffs, red waistcoat, leather breeches.
(*Maryland Journal,* May 27, 1777.)

CAPTAIN FRANCIS TAYLOR'S COMPANY
Brown hunting shirt, fringed, and brown trousers.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* September 6, 1776.)

CAPTAIN JOHN WILLIS'S COMPANY

Blue coat, brown linen trousers, large flapped hat.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* January 24, 1777.)

Dark hunting shirt. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* April 18, 1777.)

Third Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL WILLIAM HETH

CAPTAIN JOHN PEYTON'S COMPANY

Light blue drab coat with pale blue facings, green vest, linen overalls (same worn by two deserters). (*Pennsylvania Packet,* September 5, 1778.)

Fourth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL THOMAS ELLIOTT

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD [ARTHUR?] SMITH'S COMPANY

Dyed hunting shirt faced with red, checked shirt, trousers.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* September 27, 1776.)

Fifth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL CHARLES SCOTT

Purple linen coat with the buttonholes bound with white.
Purple linen coat turned up with green.
Brown linen coat turned up with white.
Silver laced hat.
A common soldier's dress with a white hat.
Red plush breeches. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* September 27, 1776.)

Sixth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL MORDECAI BUCKNER
COLONEL JOHN GIBSON

CAPTAIN THOMAS HUTCHINGS'S PITTSYLVANIA COMPANY

Hunting shirt dyed black, blue duffel Newmarket coat, blue leggings, new shoes.
Black and white mixed Virginia cloth coat and waistcoat, new hat and shoes.
Copperas striped coat and waistcoat of Virginia cloth, new leggings.
Light colored Kersey coat and leather breeches.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* May 10, 1776.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL JORDAN CABELL'S COMPANY

New suit of gray broadcloth, old hunting shirt trimmed with red, leather breeches.
Leather breeches, hunting shirt trimmed with red, jacket and breeches of light colored sagathy. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* Postscript of July 5, 1776.)

Hunting shirt trimmed with red, leather breeches (same worn by two deserters).

Hunting shirt trimmed with red, gray broadcloth waistcoat, black stockings.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* November 8, 1776.)

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL FOX'S COMPANY

Light gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat faced with green, osnabrug overalls, a small round hat with a piece of bearskin on it.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* May 13, 1778.)

Seventh Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL WILLIAM DANGERFIELD
COLONEL ALEXANDER MCCLANACHAN

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL COCKE'S COMPANY

Dark colored hunting shirt (same worn by two deserters).

Striped Virginia cloth hunting shirt dyed almost black, snuff colored coat, blue duffel waistcoat, leather breeches.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* May 10, 1776, Supplement.)

CAPTAIN CHARLES FLEMING'S COMPANY

Light colored coarse cloth coat, red waistcoat, brown frieze leggings.

Hunting shirt dyed with a dark color, brown frieze leggings.

Hunting shirt dyed black, fringed around the capes, ruffles and tail, and down the breast, belted with the skin of a rattlesnake.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* April 4, 1777.)

CAPTAIN JOHN WEBB'S COMPANY

Uniform of pale blue turned up with red calimanco.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* April 4, 1777.)

Eighth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL PETER MUHLENBERG
COLONEL ABRAHAM BOWMAN

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CROGHAN'S COMPANY

Blue coat, black silk waistcoat, country linen shirt.

Pale blue coat, macaroni hat with gold button and loop.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* December 13, 1776.)

LIEUTENANT EDWARD MOODY'S COMPANY

Hunting shirt, breeches, flapped hat. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* August 16, 1776.)

CAPTAIN ABEL WESTFALL'S COMPANY

Hunting shirt, blue waistcoat, blue Germantown milled stockings, a macaroni beaver hat. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* May 6, 1777.)

Short blue coat, linen jacket and breeches, thread stockings.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 19, 1777.)

Ninth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL GEORGE MATTHEWS

CAPTAIN LEVIN JOYNES'S COMPANY

Light brown coat with red facings. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 15, 1777.)

Tenth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL EDWARD STEVENS

CAPTAIN THOMAS WEST'S COMPANY

Hunting shirt, drawers and leggings. (*Maryland Journal,* May 20, 1777.)

Eleventh Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL DANIEL MORGAN

CAPTAIN JAMES CALDERWOOD'S COMPANY

Long, light colored coat and jacket.

Lightish colored coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, felt hat.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 8, 1777.)

Twelfth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL JAMES WOOD

CAPTAIN MICHAEL BOWYER'S COMPANY

Coarse linen frock and overalls. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 19, 1777.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM VAUSE'S COMPANY

Hunting shirt and leather breeches (same worn by three deserters).

Hunting shirt, trousers or overalls. (*Pennsylvania Gazette,* August 13, 1777.)

Hunting shirt and trousers, small round hat.
(*Pennsylvania Packet,* August 19, 1777.)

Thirteenth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL WILLIAM RUSSELL

CAPTAIN JAMES NEAL'S COMPANY

Blue regimental coat cuffed with yellow, blue breeches, white milled stockings. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* July 15, 1777.)

CAPTAIN DAVID STEEL'S COMPANY

Blue coat with yellow facings, and a drummer's cap.
(*Pennsylvania Evening Post,* August 16, 1777.)

Blue coat with yellow facings. (*Pennsylvania Packet,* April 22, 1778.)

Fourteenth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL CHARLES LEWIS

CAPTAIN NATHAN REID'S COMPANY

Striped cotton fly coat and waistcoat, linen drawers and leggings.

White hunting shirt, leather leggings and moccasins.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* July 4, 1777.)

Fifteenth Regiment of the Virginia Line

COLONEL DAVID MASON

LIEUTENANT GILES RAINES'S COMPANY

Blue coat turned up with white. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* April 4, 1777.)

Virginia State Troops

First Virginia State Regiment

COLONEL HAYNES MORGAN

CAPTAIN WINDSOR BROWN'S COMPANY

A short, striped jacket, a felt hat bound around with French lace.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* June 6, 1777.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS HAMILTON'S COMPANY

A striped Virginia cloth coat, drill breeches, new white stockings and new shoes. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* May 2, 1777, Supplement.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS MERIWETHER'S COMPANY

Blue sailor's jacket, green cloth breeches.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* March 21, 1777.)

LIEUTENANT CHARLES YARBOROUGH'S COMPANY

A light cloth coat and breeches, with pewter buttons marked 17.
(Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* June 27, 1777.)

Second Virginia State Regiment

COLONEL GREGORY SMITH
COLONEL WILLIAM BRENT

LIEUTENANT JOHN DUDLEY'S COMPANY

Blue coat turned up with red. (Purdie's *Virginia Gazette,* September 5, 1777.)

Virginia State Regiment

LIEUTENANT GIDEON JOHNSTON'S COMPANY

Blue coat turned up with red, red waistcoat and breeches.
(Dixon and Hunter's *Virginia Gazette,* April 9, 1779.)

UNIFORMS OF THE REGULAR BRITISH ARMY, 1775–1783

PLATES XXVII–XXXVII

Sir William Howe, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in America

Previous to 1778 the General Officer of the British Army dressed the same as regimental officers of the Line, but with a falling collar of dark blue velvet on the coat. In 1778, following the French style, the collar seems to have been changed to a small standing one of the same red cloth as the coat, ornamented in front with gold lace on a dark blue velvet ground, as shown in the drawing.

In the field the lapels were not always buttoned back, but the coat was worn exactly like Washington's uniform in the well known portrait by Trumbull. The star and ribbon of the Order of the Bath were of course worn by Howe only when in full dress.

SIR WILLIAM HOWE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FULL DRESS DISMOUNTED, 1778

Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons, 1775–1783

The excellence of this Regiment made it the first selected cavalry corps to be sent to America. It left Ireland in 1775, and landed in Boston just before the Battle of Bunker Hill. A small party joined the reinforcements in that fight, and we find that detachments were present in most of the important engagements throughout the war. The Regiment returned to Ireland in 1783.

After the British retreat from Philadelphia in 1778, the 16th Light Dragoons, the only other English cavalry regiment present during the war, transferred its effective men and horses to the 17th, and returned to England. The combined Regiment was popularly known at this time as the "Queen's Dragoons." Its Headquarters was at Hempstead, Long Island, from 1778 to 1783, but patrols and detachments were constantly on the lines about New York City, and with "Tarleton's Legion" in the South. The men were a model of discipline for other cavalry troops raised by the British in America during the war.

Their uniform may be described as: helmets of brass, with red horsehair crest, falling to the shoulder, front plates painted black with the badge and motto of regiment: a death's head, and a scroll beneath with the words "or glory" in white metal. A red silk turban was wound around the base of the cap. Coats and cloaks of red cloth faced and lined with white. Buckskin breeches and black top boots with tinned spurs. Buttons were of pewter for the enlisted men, and of silver for officers, all marked with the regimental number.

The detachment with the British Legion in the South wore white sheepskin around their helmets, in place of the red silk turban, and though offered the dress of that corps (green jackets faced with black) when their own was badly worn, they preferred to retain and patch their red coats.

Spatterdashes or short leggings were worn when dismounted, and coarse white linen frocks for stable duty and service in the South during the very hot weather.

[*Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County,* By Henry Onderdonk Jr., pp. 189-90; Inspection return, May 30, 1769, British War Office.]

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1775–1783

Fourth Regiment of Foot, 1778

Musicians

The Fourth Foot or King's Own Regiment embarked for America on April 17, 1774, landing at Boston, Mass. They were engaged at the battle of Lexington, Mass., April 19, 1775, and at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. In March, 1776, the regiment was transported to Halifax, sailing from there in June and landed at Staten Island, New York, on July 3, 1776. They took part in the battle of Long Island and in the Campaign in and around New York in 1776 and various other engagements in 1777 and 1778, when they were sent to the West Indies.

The illustration facing corresponds with the uniform as prescribed by the Royal Warrant of 1768.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1778
MUSICIANS

Fifth Regiment of Foot, 1776

Grenadier Company

The Fifth Foot, later known as the Northumberland Fusiliers, was on service in America, 1774–1778. The uniform and equipment shown is that in which the Regiment fought at Bunker Hill, the campaigns of 1776, and 1777.

The entire Regiment wore the bearskin cap shown in the drawing, the Grenadier Company being distinguished from those of the Battalion only by their match-boxes on their cross-belts, and their cutlass or side-arm.

In winter their dress was the same with exception of heavy brown cloth gaiters, while on service, and long black canvas gaiters with small white tops, reaching above the knee, for parades and ceremonies. Overcoats or greatcoats were not issued at this period to the men except while on guard duty in cold or bad weather.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1776
OFFICER OF GRENADIER COMPANY

Tenth Regiment of Foot, 1775

Light Infantry Company

The private of the Tenth Foot Light Infantry Company is shown in the uniform worn at the Battle of Bunker Hill. This Regiment was among the first ordered to cross the Atlantic. The 10th embarked in 1767, and after a short stay in Nova Scotia it was ordered to Boston in 1768. They were engaged in the battle of Lexington April 19, 1775, and at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775. It is interesting to compare their splendid equipment with that of the American troops at Concord, Mass., in 1775, also pictured in this volume (Plate I).

Light infantry companies had the following appointments: jackets; black leather caps with three chains around them, with a piece of plate upon the center of the crown, and in the front G.R., a crown, and the number of the regiment; small cartouch boxes, powder-horns, and bags for balls; short pieces and hatchets. (Simes' *The Military Guide for Young Officers,* Philadelphia, 1776, I, 300.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1775
PRIVATE OF LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY

Tenth Regiment of Foot, 1775–1783

Drummers

All drummers and fifers of the British Army at this period wore caps of black bearskin, with metal plates in front, five inches high and extending from temple to temple. Raised from the surface of the plate, which was of black enamel or japan, were the King's crest and motto, the letters "G.R.," and trophies of colors and drums, all of white metal. The back of the caps was about five inches high and was sewn to an oval piece of red cloth, which extended to the top of the cap and sloped toward the front, making the cap rather cone-shaped. The red cloth was sewn completely around its edge to the fur. In the center of the red cloth appeared the regimental number of white cloth, and also the regimental badge, if any. The cap was bound at the base with a narrow strip of black leather. Although there was no general regulation for them, some of the drummers when in full dress wore a white cotton cord and tassels on the right side of their caps, and on the left side, feathers of the color of the regimental facings.

The coats of drummers and fifers were always of the color of the regimental facing, with red collars, lapels, and cuffs, decorated with regimental lace or wide tape, in such manner as their colonels desired. All drummers and fifers wore white waistcoats and breeches. In the picture we see that the 10th Foot had bright yellow facings, with one blue stripe on their lace or binding, white waistcoats and breeches.

The following, however, are exceptions to this rule. The drummers of the so-called Royal regiments were dressed exactly like the battalion, but with wider lace, and with red feathers in their caps. Those of regiments whose facings were red, wore white coats, with red waistcoats and breeches. Those of regiments whose facings were buff, wore buff coats, with red waistcoats and breeches.

The drums were of wood, the front part painted the color of the regimental facing, and decorated with the crown, the letters "G.R.," and the number of the regiment. The regiments that had a badge, had that painted under the crown in place of the "G.R.," with the number in white beneath. The fife cases, which were of tin, were painted in the same manner.

All drummers and fifers were armed with a short cutlass attached to the waist-belt, which later was carried over the right shoulder, as the men carried their bayonet belts.

TENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1775–1783

DRUMMERS

Twenty-First Regiment of Foot, 1776–1777

Royal North British Fusileers

The regular uniform of this regiment was red faced with dark blue, but we find that the entire British Army in Canada during the winter of 1776-77, or we might say Burgoyne's Army, was furnished for the severe cold weather with Canadian "capotes," or great coats of white wool trimmed with light blue woolen braids and bound with the same. These overcoats were fastened in front with three large bows or rosettes of the same blue braid. The cape or hood at the back was made of white melton, and it also was bound with blue braid.

The men wore caps of red cloth turned up at the base with brown fur, and ornamented on the back with a fur tail falling down over the neck. Their leggings or overalls were of thick blue cloth strapped under the shoe, and reaching well up to the waist. Their undercoat, a sort of waistcoat with sleeves, was made of white wool. Some of the regiments were given blue mittens, and others white or buff woolen gloves as shown in the drawing. Their equipment was the same as usual, and was worn over the capote. During this winter the entire army was taught how to use snowshoes.

[*Journal of Captain Pausch* (William L. Stone, ed., Munsell's Historical Series No. 14), pp. 93-94.]

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1776–1777
WINTER DRESS IN CANADA

Fortieth Regiment of Foot, 1776

Light Infantry Company

The 40th Foot Regiment served in America from 1776-1778 when it was ordered to the West Indies. It took part in the battles on Long Island and in New York in 1776, Brandywine and Germantown in 1777. The Light Infantry Company is shown here as it appeared in the Battle of Harlem Heights, New York City, on September 16, 1776. The Royal Warrant of December 19, 1768, prescribes white waistcoats for this regiment. The Light Infantry Company, here pictured, had red waistcoats. From the inspection return of May 22, 1771, we learn that this regiment had "a band of music" which was composed of some six or eight individuals judging from what other regiments had.

Drummers and Fifers wore buff coats, faced with red and profusely laced with the striped regimental lace but of a broad pattern. Officers' hats were laced with gold and the King's black cockade. Grenadier officers wore bearskin caps like their men. A Light company was added to every regiment in 1771, wearing short jackets, red waistcoats, short gaiters, and a leather cap, almost as a skull cap, having a large round peak straight up in front; the officers and sergeants of this company carried fusils, and wore pouches. From an inspection return of July 25, 1774, we learn that the officers' uniforms were "plain scarlet frocks, lapelled to the waist with pale buff, collar and round cuffs, buttons numbered, cross pockets, buff coat lining, waistcoats and breeches, gold epaulettes and gold laced hats." The officers of the light company had their pockets same form as the men and likewise their waistcoats the same form and color, both however without lace. The regiment wore this costume through the American War of Independence, for in the next recorded inspection return dated 1784, the description of the uniform tallies exactly with that of 1774.

FORTIETH REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1776
PRIVATE OF LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY

Forty-Second Regiment of Foot, 1776

The 42d Royal Highland Regiment (or Black Watch) Uniform is shown here as the men appeared at the battle of Harlem Heights, New York City, September 16, 1776. The Royal Warrant of 1768 provided scarlet waistcoats for this Regiment, but in 1769 the men received white waistcoats, and the badger skin purses were replaced by others of goat skin, and buff leather. In 1773 the Royal authority was given for the officers to continue wearing the sash across the left shoulder. In 1775 recruits were supplied with muskets and bayonets, by the government, broad swords and pistols (iron stocked) by the Colonel. The regiment embarked for America in 1776, landing at Staten Island, remained in New York until 1780, then to Charleston, S. C., returning to New York the same year and embarked for Halifax in 1783. The pistols and swords carried by the privates had been laid aside during the campaign of 1776; the former were considered of no advantage, the latter impeded the progress of the men through the thick woods, by becoming entangled among the branches. These weapons were not afterward resumed, the musket and bayonet being considered superior to the sword. In Rivington's *Royal Gazette,* January 16, 1779, we find a deserter from the 42d Regiment (a waggoner) described with a duffel coat, white waistcoat and red breeches. Another deserter wore "a short jacket (private's Uniform, 42d Regt.), red waistcoat and brown trousers." This indicates that the Highlanders changed from their national dress to one more suitable here.

In an annotated "List of the Officers of the Army, serving in North America" 1783, which contains contemporary manuscript notes on the Uniforms, it is stated the dress of the Highland regiment in America became "the same as the British Regiments of Infantry that have short coats, except that they continue to wear the Bonnet."

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1776

PRIVATE

Forty-Third Regiment of Foot, 1775

This was one of the first regiments to arrive in Boston in 1774, before the beginning of the Revolution. The flank companies (the Grenadier and Light Infantry companies) were present at Lexington and Concord, and the entire regiment was at Bunker Hill. The 43rd was very active in many of the principal battles of the Revolution, and served throughout the entire war, but had the misfortune to lose its Colors at Yorktown, when captured with Cornwallis.

The regimental dress pictured is that of the battalion men, and shows us how they appeared at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Their coats were faced with white, and the buttons were of pewter, with the number 43 stamped on them. In summer, they wore short black canvas gaiters or spatterdashes, but for full dress and parades, long black canvas gaiters with white tops. In winter, the dress was the same, with long brown cloth gaiters. No overcoats or greatcoats were issued at this period, except a few to each battalion for guard duty. The men were kept warm with heavy underclothes and mittens, and later in the war, long overalls of brown cloth were issued for campaign in winter, and white coarse duck overalls in summer.

The parade dress remained the same as described above, throughout the war. After 1777 the regiment received white cross-belts with brass plates, in place of the body belt shown in the drawing. All the officers of the regiment carried fusils like grenadier officers, in place of the espontoon.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1775
PRIVATE IN FIELD DRESS

Fifty-Second Regiment of Foot, 1775

Grenadier Company

This Regiment embarked in 1765, going to Canada and remaining there until 1774. They were engaged in the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. The officers were distinguished from the privates by a crimson silk sash tied about the waist, a silver gorget and epaulettes. The buff facings and buff waistcoat and breeches, leather boots and bearskin hat are as provided for in the Royal Warrant of December 19, 1768.

On the front of the bearskin caps was the King's Crest of silver-plated metal, on a black ground, with the motto *nec aspera terrent* and a grenade on the back of the hat with the number of the regiment.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1775
OFFICER OF GRENADIER COMPANY

British Regiments in America, 1775–1783

Lt. Lefferts left no written account of the British Army in America, similar to that of the French and Hessian Armies. The Royal Warrants of December 19, 1768, are the basis for all uniforms of the British Regulars which came to America. The list of these regiments follows:

3D FOOT, 1781-82—Arrived Charleston, S. C., June 3, 1781. To West Indies December 14, 1782.

4TH " or KING'S OWN, 1774-78—Arrived Boston, Mass., June 14, 1774. To Florida November 3, 1778. Later to West Indies.

5TH " 1774-78—Arrived Boston, Mass., July 5, 1774. To Florida November 3, 1778. Later to West Indies.

6TH " 1776—Arrived New York City in detachments, but too weak, and sent home.

7TH " or ROYAL FUSILEERS, 1774-83—Arrived Quebec, Canada, in summer of 1773. Home with Army in 1783.

8TH " or KING'S REGIMENT, 1768-85—Arrived Quebec, Canada, in summer of 1768. Home in September, 1785.

9TH " 1776-77—Arrived Quebec, Canada, May 29, 1776. Burgoyne. Home in 1781.

10TH " 1774-78—Arrived Boston, Mass., October 29, 1774. Home in December, 1778.

14TH " 1768-77—Arrived Boston, Mass., September 30, 1768. Home in summer of 1777.

15TH " 1776-78—Arrived Cornwallis, May 3, 1776. To Florida November 3, 1778. Later to West Indies.

16TH " 1768-82—Arrived New York August 13, 1776, a detachment. Ordered South again 1777. Home March, 1782.

17TH " 1775-83—Arrived Boston, Mass., December 8, 1775. Yorktown. Exchanged in New York 1783.

18TH " or ROYAL IRISH, 1768-76—Arrived Boston, Mass., October 23, 1774. Three companies from New York. Home in July, 1776.

19TH " 1781-82—Arrived Charleston, S. C., June 3, 1781. To West Indies December 14, 1782.

20TH " 1776-77—Arrived Quebec, Canada, May 29, 1776. Burgoyne. Home in 1781.

21ST FOOT, or ROYAL NORTH-BRITISH FUSILEERS, 1776-77—Arrived Quebec, Canada, May 29, 1776. Burgoyne. Home in 1781.

22D " 1775-83—Arrived Boston, Mass., 5 Companies, July 19, 1775. Home with Army in 1783.

23D " or ROYAL WELCH FUSILEERS, 1773-84—Arrived New York City June 14, 1773. Yorktown. Home with Army in 1783.

24TH " 1776-77—Arrived Quebec, Canada, May 29, 1776. Burgoyne. Home in 1781.

26TH " 1767-79—Arrived Quebec summer 1767. New York May, 1776. Home in December, 1779.

27TH " or INNISKILLING REGIMENT, 1775-77—Arrived Boston October, 1775. New York 1776. To Florida November 3, 1778. Later to West Indies.

28TH " 1776-78—Arrived with Cornwallis May 3, 1776. To Florida November 3, 1778. Later to West Indies.

29TH " 1768-77—Arrived Boston, September 30, 1768. Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies with Burgoyne. Battalion in Canada.

30TH " 1781-82—Arrived Charleston, S. C., June 3, 1781. To West Indies December 14, 1782.

31ST " 1776-77—Arrived Quebec, Canada, May 29, 1776. Burgoyne. Home in 1781.

33D " 1776-82—Arrived Cornwallis May 3, 1776. Entire War. Yorktown. Home in 1783.

34TH " 1776-77—Arrived Quebec, Canada, May 29, 1776. Burgoyne. Home in 1781.

35TH " 1775-78—Arrived Boston June 12, 1775. Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies, Bunker Hill. West Indies in 1778.

37TH " 1776-83—Arrived Cornwallis May 3, 1776. Entire War. Later in Canada.

38TH " 1774-83—Arrived Boston, July 1, 1774. Bunker Hill. Entire War. Home in 1783.

40TH " 1775-78—Arrived Boston June 29, 1775. To Florida November 3, 1778. Later to West Indies.

42D " or ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, 1776-83—Arrived New York July 22, 1776. Joined Army August 3, 1776. Florida November 3, 1778. Halifax 1783.

43D " 1774-83—Arrived Boston July 15, 1774, Bunker Hill. Florida November 3, 1778. Home in 1783.

44TH FOOT, 1775-80—Arrived Boston June 28, 1775. Campaigns until ordered to Canada September 10, 1779.

45TH " 1775-78—Arrived Boston July 19, 1775. Campaigns until ordered home in December, 1778.

46TH " 1776-78—Arrived Cornwallis May 3, 1776. To Florida November 3, 1778. Later to West Indies.

47TH " 1774-77—Arrived Boston, October 23, 1774, to March 16, 1776, then to Quebec and Burgoyne.

49TH " 1775-78—Arrived Boston, June 12, 1775. To Florida November 3, 1778. Later to West Indies.

50TH " 1776 only—Arrived New York City in July, 1776, drafted at once. Staff home August 16, 1776.

52D " 1774-78—Arrived Boston, October 29, 1774; Bunker Hill; drafted, and sailed home August, 1778.

53D " 1776-77—Arrived Quebec, Canada, May 29, 1776. Burgoyne. Home in 1781.

54TH " 1776-82—Arrived Cornwallis May 3, 1776. Entire War. To Halifax in 1782.

55TH " 1775-78—Arrived Boston, December 30, 1775. To Florida November 3, 1778. Later to West Indies.

57TH " 1776-83—Arrived Cornwallis May 3, 1776. Entire War. To Halifax in 1783.

59TH " 1774-75—Arrived Salem, Mass., August 6, 1774. Drafted into other Corps. Home in December, 1775.

60TH " or ROYAL AMERICANS, 1778-83—Arrived Charleston, S. C. New York. Halifax, in 1783.

62D " 1776-77—Arrived Quebec, Canada, May 29, 1776. Burgoyne. Home in 1781.

63D " 1775-82—Arrived Boston, June 12, 1775, Grenadiers and Light Infantry, Bunker Hill. South. West Indies in 1782.

64TH " 1773-82—Arrived Boston in 1773, quartered Castle William, New York. South. West Indies in 1782.

65TH " 1774-76—Arrived Boston October 12, 1774. Men drafted at Halifax May 24, 1776.

70TH " 1779-82—Flank Companies in South only.

71ST " 1776-83—Arrived New York July 21, 1776. Entire War. Disbanded in 1783.

74TH " 1779-83—Arrived New York 1779. Disbanded in 1783.

76TH FOOT, 1779-83—Arrived New York. As mounted infantry in South.

80TH " or ROYAL EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS, 1778-83—Arrived New York. South. Yorktown. Disbanded in 1784.

82D " 1778-83—Arrived New York, Second Battalion of the 84th.

84TH " or ROYAL HIGHLAND EMIGRANTS, 1779-83—Arrived New York July, 1779, detachments, Canada, Carolinas, New York until 1783.

105TH " 1778-1783—Organized in Philadelphia as the Volunteers of Ireland. (Later taken in Line as the 105th, 1782.)

ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1773-1783—Arrived New York July 8, 1773. Entire War.

IRISH ARTILLERY, 1777—Arrived Quebec. Burgoyne.

GUARDS, 1776-1783—Arrived New York August 13, 1776. Entire War.

GRENADIERS, 1775-1783—Detached from each regiment for the War.

LIGHT INFANTRY, 1775-1783—Detached from each regiment for the War.

MARINES, 1774-1783—Detached and served by companies. Two Regiments.

16TH LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1776-1778—Arrived New York October 3, 1776. After Monmouth, home in 1778.

17TH LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1775-1783—Arrived Boston May 24, 1775. Entire War. Home in 1783.

British Royal Warrants of 1768

George R.

Our Will and Pleasure is, that the following Regulations for the Standards, Guidons, Cloathing, &c. of Our Regiments of Dragoon Guards, Horse, Dragoons and Light Dragoons, be duly observed and put in Execution, at such Times as the Particulars are or shall be furnished.

No Colonel is to put his arms, crest, device, or livery, on any part of the appointments of the regiment under his command.

Standards and Guidons.

The standards and guidons of the dragoon guards, and the standards of the regiment of horse, to be of silk damask embroidered, and fringed with gold or silver. The guidons of the regiments of dragoons, and of the light dragoons, to be of silk. The tassels, and cords of the whole, to be of crimson silk and gold mixed. The lance of the standards and guidons (except those of the light dragoons) to be nine feet long (spear and ferril included). The flag of the standard to be two feet five inches wide without the fringe, and two feet three inches on the lance. That of the guidons to be three feet five inches, to the end of the slit of the swallow-tail, and two feet three inches on the lance. Those of the light dragoons to be of a smaller size.

The King's, or first standard, or guidon, of each regiment, to be crimson, with the rose and thistle conjoined, and crown over them in the center. His Majesty's motto, *Dieu et mon droit,* underneath. The white horse, in a compartment, in the first and fourth corner; and the rank of the regiment, in gold or silver characters, on a ground of the same colour as the facing of the regiment, in a compartment, in the second and third corners.

The second and third standard, or guidon, of each corps, to be of the colour of the facing of the regiment, with the badge of the regiment in the center, or the rank of the regiment, in gold or silver Roman characters on a crimson ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk. The motto of the regiment underneath. The white horse, on a red ground, to be in the first and fourth compartment, and the rose and thistle conjoined upon a red ground, in the second and third compartment. The distinction of the third standard, or guidon, to be a figure 3 on a circular ground, of red underneath the motto.

Those corps who have any particular badge, are to carry it in the center of their second and third standard, or guidon, with the rank of the regiment on

a red ground, within a small wreath of roses and thistles, in the second and third corners: except those of the Prince of WALES'S dragoon guards, and light dragoons. The rank of those two regiments to be under the plume of feathers.

Banners of the Regiments of Horse.

The banners of the kettle-drums and trumpets to be of the colour of the facing of the regiment. The badge of the regiment, or its rank, to be in the center of the banner of the kettle drums, as on the second standard. The King's cypher and crown to be on the banner of the trumpets, with the rank of the regiment in figures underneath. The depth of the kettle drum banners to be three feet six inches; the length, four feet eight inches, exclusive of the fringe. Those of the trumpets to be twelve inches in depth, and eighteen inches in length.

Trumpets.

The trumpets to be of brass. The cords to be crimson, mixed with the colour of the facing of the regiment. The King's own regiment of dragoons, and the Royal Irish, are permitted to continue their kettle-drums, and to which they are to have banners of the same dimensions as those which are ordered for the regiments of horse.

Bells of Arms.

The bells of arms to be painted with the colour of the facing of the regiment, upon which is to be the badge or rank of the regiment, as in the second guidon.

Camp Colours.

The camp colours to be of the colour of the facing of the regiment, with the rank of the regiment in the center. Those of the horse, to be eighteen inches square. Those of the dragoon guards, dragoons, and light dragoons, to be swallowed-tailed, and to be eighteen inches long on the part affixed to the pole. The poles of the whole to be seven feet six inches long, except those for the standard and rear guards, which are to be nine feet.

Uniform of Officers.

The number of each regiment to be on the buttons of the uniforms of the Officers and men; except the three regiments of dragoon guards. The initial letters of the title of those corps are to be on the buttons, instead of the number.

The uniforms to be made up in the same manner as those of the men. The buttons on the sleeves to be set on length ways up the arms, but the sleeves not

to be slit. The waistcoats, breeches, and lining of the coats, to be of the same colour as what is ordered for the men.

Coats of the Officers of Dragoon Guards, Horse, and Light Dragoons.

The coats of the Officers of the dragoon guards, horse, and light dragoons, may be without lace or embroidery; but if the Colonel thinks proper, either gold or silver embroidered, or laced button-holes are permitted.

Coats of the Officers of Dragoons.

The coats of the officers of the regiments of dragoons, to have either gold or silver embroidered, or laced button-holes.

Waistcoats of the Whole.

The waistcoats of the whole to be without lace or embroidery, and to have cross pockets.

Epaulettes.

The Officers of the dragoon guards, horse, and dragoons, to have a gold or silver embroidered or laced epaulette, with fringe, on the left shoulder.

Those of the light dragoons to have one on each shoulder.

Lappels.

The breadth of the lappels to be three inches, and to be no wider at the top than at the bottom.

Housings and Caps.

The housings and caps, except those of the Queen's, and Prince of Wales's light dragoons, to be laced with gold or silver lace, and a stripe of cloth in the middle, of the colour of that on the men's. A tassel to be on the corners of the housings, and one on the middle of the caps. To have black or white bear-skin to cover the pistols. Those of the Queen's light dragoons to be of leopard skin, with silver fringe; and those of the Prince of Wales's, to be black cloth, with stripes of white goat skin and silver lace.

Saddles, Girths, Surcingles, Pistols, Bits, Gloves, Boots, and Spurs.

The saddles, girths, surcingles, pistols, bits, gloves, boots, and spurs, to be uniform. The boots of the whole to be round-toed, and not of a heavy sort.

Standard Belts.

The standard belts to be of the colour of the facing of the regiment, and laced as the housings.

Sashes.

The sashes to be of crimson silk, and worn round the waist.

Swords, Sword-knots, and Sword-Belts.

The swords, sword-knots, and sword-belts of the Officers of each regiment, to be uniform. The sword-knots and sword-belts to be plain, either of buff colour or white, according to the colour of the waistcoats; and to have yellow or white buckles or clasps, according to the colour of the buttons of the uniform. The sword-belts of the officers of the regiments of horse, and of the light dragoons, to be worn over the right shoulder. Those of the Officers of dragoon guards, and dragoons, to be worn round the waist.

Hats and Helmets.

The hats to be cocked uniformly, and in the same manner as those of the men. The Officers of the light dragoons to have helmets.

Gaiters.

The Officers and men of the dragoon guards, horse, and dragoons, to have black linen gaiters, with black buttons, with a small stiff top, black garters, and uniform buckles. Those of the light dragoons to have black half-gaiters.

Uniform of the Quarter-Masters.

The uniform of the Quarter-masters to be without lace or embroidery, but to have a gold or silver button on the coat and waistcoat, and an epaulette. Those of the light dragoons to have two epaulettes. The hats to be laced and cocked in the same manner as those of the Officers. To wear crimson sashes of spun silk round the waist. The saddles, girths, surcingles, pistols, bits, housings and caps, swords, sword-belts, gloves, boots, and spurs, to be uniform. The furniture to be made like those of the Officers, but the lace not to be so broad; and to have no tassels on the housings and caps.

Serjeants' Coats of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Light Dragoons.

The Serjeants of the dragoon guards, dragoons, and light dragoons, to be distinguished by a gold or silver button-hole, a narrow lace round the cape, and to have epaulettes. The cloth of the epaulettes to be of the colour of the facing, with a narrow gold or silver lace round it, and a gold or silver fringe. To wear pouches as the men do, and a sash round the waist, of crimson spun silk, with a stripe of the colour of the facing of the regiment.

Coats of the Corporals of Horse.

The Corporals of horse to be distinguished by a gold or silver button-hole, and a narrow lace round the cape, and to have gold or silver lace round the edge of the shoulder-straps.

Coats of the Corporals of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Light Dragoons.

The Corporals of dragoon guards, dragoons, and light dragoons, to have a narrow silver or gold lace round the turn-up of the sleeves, and to have epaulettes. The cloth of the epaulettes to be of the colour of the facing, with a narrow yellow or white silk tape round it, and a silk fringe.

Coats of the Private Men of the Dragoon Guards.

The coats of the dragoon guards to be lapelled to the waist. The sleeves to be turned up with the colour of the lappel. An epaulette on the left shoulder.

Coats of the Private Men of the Horse.

The coats of the horse to be lappelled to the waist. The sleeves to be turned up with the colour of the lappel. No epaulette.

Coats of the Private Men of the Dragoons.

The coats of the dragoons to be without lappels. One row of buttons, but to have button-holes on each side. The sleeves to be turned up with the colour of the facing.

Coats of the Private Men of light Dragoons.

The coats of the light dragoons to be lappelled to the waist. The sleeves to be turned up with the colour of the lappel. An epaulette on each shoulder.

Sleeves of the Whole.

The buttons on the sleeves of the whole to be set on length-ways up the arm; but the sleeves not to be slit.

Epaulettes of the Private Men of the Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Light Dragoons.

The cloth of the epaulettes to be of the colour of the facing, with a narrow yellow or white tape round it, and worsted fringe.

Shoulder-Straps of the Horse.

The private men of the horse to have red shoulder-straps.

Pockets, Capes, and Button-Holes of the Coats of the Whole.

The coats of the whole to have long pockets, and turn-down capes, of the colour of the facing. The capes to be made in such manner, that they may occasionally be buttoned up round the neck. The button-holes of the coats of the dragoon guards, dragoons, and light dragoons, to be of a very narrow yellow, buff, or white braid, and set on as hereafter specified. Those of the horse to be of plain twist.

Pockets and Button-holes of the Waistcoats.

The waistcoats to have cross pockets, without flaps. The button-holes to be without the braid.

Coats of the Kettle-Drummers, Trumpeters, and Hautboys.

The coats of the kettle-drummers, trumpeters, and hautboys, are not to have long hanging sleeves, and are to be conformable to the particulars hereinafter specified.

Caps and Hats of the Kettle-Drummers and Trumpeters.

The kettle-drummers of the regiments of horse to have black bearskin caps. On the front, the King's arms; also trophies of colours and kettle-drums. The number of the regiment to be on the back part.

All trumpeters to have hats, with feathers of the colour of the facing of their lappels, except those of the fourth regiment of dragoons, who are to have Moorish turbans. Those regiments who have black kettle-drummers, may also have the turbans, instead of the bear-skin caps. All kettle-drummers and trumpeters to have swords with a scimitar blade.

Farriers.

The farriers of the dragoon guards, horse, dragoons, and light dragoons, to have blue coats with blue lining, and blue waistcoats and breeches. The lappels of the dragoon guards, horse and light dragoons, to be blue. The capes and cuffs of the sleeves to be of the colour of the facing of the regiment, except those of the royal regiments, which are faced with blue, whose capes and cuffs are to be red. The button-holes to be the same as those which are ordered for the men. To wear a small black bear-skin cap, with a horse shoe on the fore part, of silver plated metal on a black ground and to have churns and an apron.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets.

The hats to be laced with gold or silver lace; the breadth to be one inch and a half, a quarter of an inch of which is to be on the inside of the brim.

To have black cockades. The royal North-British dragoons, only, to wear black bear-skin caps, instead of hats. On the front of the cap, the thistle within the circle of St. Andrew; and the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit.* All the light dragoons to have helmets.

Watering Caps.

The watering or forage caps to be red, turned up with the colour of the facing, and the rank of the regiment on the little flap.

Cloaks.

The cloaks to be red, lined with the same colour as the men's coats, and clasps set on at top, upon loops of the same colour as the lace on the housings. The capes to be of the colour of the facing.

Shoulder-Belts and Waist-Belts.

The breadth of the shoulder-belts of the dragoon guards, horse, and dragoons, to be four inches and a half. Those of the light dragoons, to be two inches and a half. Those regiments which have buff waistcoats, are to have buff-coloured accoutrements. Those which have white waistcoats, are to have white. The breadth of the waist-belts to be two inches and three quarters, except those of the light dragoons, which are to be one inch and three quarters. To have yellow buckles or clasps. The horse to have cross belts. The dragoon guards and dragoons to have only one shoulder belt, except the eighth regiment, which is permitted to wear cross belts.

Housings and Holster Caps.

The housings and holster caps to be of the colour of the facing of the regiment, except the King's dragoon guards, the royal dragoons, the fourth regiment of horse, the King's, Queen's, and Prince of Wales's light dragoons. Those of the King's dragoon guards, and of the royal dragoons, to be red. Those of the fourth regiment of horse to be buff. Those of the King's and Queen's light dragoons to be white. The housings and caps to be laced with one broad white or yellow worsted or mohair lace, with a stripe in the middle, of one third of the whole breadth, as hereafter specified. The rank of the regiment to be embroidered on their housings, upon a red ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles, or the particular badge of the regiment, as on the second guidon or standard. The King's cypher, with the crown over it, to be embroidered on the holster-caps; and under the cypher, the number or rank of the regiment. The housings and caps of the Prince of Wales's regiment of light dragoons, to be of black cloth, with stripes of white goat-skin.

Bridons.

The Officers and men of all the regiments of dragoon guards, horse, dragoons, and light dragoons, to have black bridons; and they are to be made in such manner, that the horses may be linked with them when the regiments are dismounted. [*Conclusion of Cavalry Warrant, folding plate opposite.*]

George R.

Our will and pleasure is, that the following regulations for the colours, clothing, &c. of Our marching regiments of foot, be duly observed and put in execution, at such times as the particulars are or shall be furnished.

No Colonel is to put his arms, crest, device, or livery, on any part of the appointments of the regiment under his command.

Colours.

The King's, or first colour of every regiment, is to be the Great Union throughout.

The second Colour to be the colour of the facing of the regiment, with the Union in the upper canton; except those regiments which are faced with red, white, or black. The second colour of those regiments which are faced with red or white, is to be the red cross of St. George in a white field, and the Union in the upper canton. The second colour of those which are faced with black, is to be St. George's cross throughout; Union in the upper canton; the three other cantons, black.

In the center of each colour is to be painted, or embroidered, in gold Roman characters, the number of the rank of the regiment, within the wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk; except those regiments which are allowed to wear any royal devices, or ancient badges; on whose colours the rank of the regiment is to be painted, or embroidered, towards the upper corner. The size of the colours to be six feet six inches flying, and six feet deep on the pike. The length of the pike (spear and ferril included) to be nine feet ten inches. The cords and tassels of the whole to be crimson and gold mixed.

Drums.

The drums to be wood.

The front to be painted with the colour of the facing of the regiment, with the King's cypher and crown, and the number of the regiment under it.

Bells of Arms.

The bells of arms to be painted in the same manner.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE DIFFERENCES AND DISTINCTIONS OF THE SEVERAL CORPS OF CAVALRY, IN THE CLOTHING, HORSE-FURNITURE, AND STANDARDS

Regiments		Clothing of the Serjeants, Corporals, and Private Men				Clothing of the Kettle-Drummers, Trumpeters, and Hautbois		Housings and Holster-Caps			Standards and Guidons				
Colour of the several Facings	*Rank & Titles of the several Corps of Dragoon Guards, Horse, Dragoons and Light Dragoons*	*Colour of the facings and lappels*	*Colour of buttons and how set on*	*Colour of waist, breeches & lining of coats & cloaks*	*Hat lace*	*Colour of the coat and of the facing*	*Colour of waist., breeches & lining of the coats*	*Colour of lace on the cloaths of the Trumpeters, &c.*	*Colour of the housings and holster-caps*	*Colour of the Lace on the Housings & Holster-Caps*	*Badge, or Device, on the Housings and Holster-Caps*	*Colour of the second and third standard, or guidon*	*Embroidery on the three standards*	*Fringe on the three standards or guidons*	*Badge, or device, on the second and third standard or guidon*	*Motto on the second & third standard or guidon*
Blue	1st, or King's reg. of drag. guards	blue with half lappels	yellow 2 and 2	buff	gold	red with blue	buff	royal lace blue and yellow	red	royal lace	King's cypher within garter and crown	blue	gold	gold	King's cypher within the garter	
	1st, horse	blue with half lappels	white 2 and 2	white	silver	blue with red	white	white with red stripe	blue	white with red stripe	rank of the regiment - - - - - I. H.	blue	gold and silver	gold & silver	rank of the regiment - - - - I. H.	
	1st, or royal dragoons	blue without lappels	yellow 2 and 2	white	gold	red with blue	white	royal lace	red	royal lace	crest of England within the garter	blue	gold	gold	crest of England within the garter	
	2d, or royal North British dragoons	blue without lappels	white 2 and 2	white	none	red with blue	white	royal lace	blue	royal lace	thistle within circle of St. Andrew	blue	gold and silver	gold & silver	thistle within circle of St. Andrew	*nemo me impunè lacessit*
	3d, or King's own reg. of dragoons	blue without lappels	yellow 3 and 3	buff	gold	red with blue	buff	royal lace	blue	royal lace	white horse within the garter	blue	gold	gold	white horse within the garter	*nec aspera terrent*
	5th, or royal Irish dragoons	blue without lappels	white 3 and 3	white	silver	red with blue	white	royal lace	blue	royal lace	harp and crown	blue	gold and silver	gold & silver	harp and crown	
	15th, or King's light dragoons	blue with half lappels	white 2 and 2	white	none	red with blue	white	royal lace	white	royal lace	King's crest within the garter	blue	gold painted	gold	King's crest within the garter	*Emsdorff*
	16th, or Queen's light dragoons	blue with half lappels	white 2 and 2	white	none	red with blue	white	royal lace	white	royal lace	Queen's cypher within the garter	blue	gold & silv. painted	gold	Queen's cypher within the garter	*aut cursu, aut cominùs armis*
Yellow	6th, or the Inniskilling dragoons	full yel. without lappels	white 2 and 2	white	silver	full yel. with red	red	white with a blue stripe	full yellow	white and blue stripe	Castle of Inniskilling within a wreath	full yellow	silver	silv. & blue	castle of Inniskilling	
	8th regiment of dragoons	yellow without lappels	white 3 and 3	white	silver	yellow with red	red	white with a yellow stripe	yellow	white and yel. stripe	rank of the regiment - - - VIII. D.	yellow	silver	silver & yel.	rank of the regiment - - VIII. D.	
	10th regiment of dragoons	deep yel. without lappels	white 3, 4 and 5	white	silver	deep yel. with red	red	white with a green stripe	deep yellow	white with green str.	rank of the regiment - - - X. D.	deep yellow	silver	silv. & green	rank of the regiment - - - X. D.	
	14th regiment of dragoons	lemon without lappels	white 3 and 3	white	silver	lemon with red	red	white with red & green stripe	lemon colour	white, red, & gr. str.	rank of the regiment - - XIV. D.	lemon	silver	silver & red	rank of the regiment - - - XIV. D.	
Buff	2d, or Queen's reg. of drag. guards	buff with half lappels	yellow 3 and 3	buff	gold	red with blue	buff	royal lace	buff	royal lace	Queen's cypher within the garter	buff	gold	gold	Queen's cypher within the garter	
	9th regiment of dragoons	buff without lappels	white 2 and 2	buff	silver	buff with red	red	white with a blue stripe	buff	white with a blue str.	rank of the regiment - - - IX. D.	buff	silver	silver & blue	rank of the regiment - - - IX. D.	
	11th regiment of dragoons	buff without lappels	white 3 and 3	buff	silver	buff with red	red	white with a green stripe	buff	white with a gr. stripe	rank of the regiment - - - XI. D.	buff	silver	silv. & green	rank of the regiment - - - XI. D.	
White	3d, or P. of Wales's reg. of drag. gds.	white with half lappels	yellow 2 and 2	white	gold	white with red	red	royal lace	white	royal lace	the feathers issuing out of the coronet	white	gold and silver	gold & silver	feathers issuing out of the coronet, a rising sun & red dragon. *Ich Dien*	
	3d reg. of horse, or the carabineers	white with half lappels	white 2 and 2	white	silver	white with red	red	yellow with black stripes	white	yellow with black str.	rank of the regiment - - - III. H.	white	gold	gold	rank of the regiment - - - III. H.	
	7th, or the Queen's reg. of dragoons	white without lappels	white 3 and 3	white	silver	red with blue	white	royal lace	white	royal lace	Queen's cypher within the garter	white	gold	gold	Queen's cypher within the garter	
	17th regiment of light dragoons	white with half lappels	white 2 and 2	white	none	white with red	red	white with a black edge	white	white with blk. edge	rank of the regiment - XVII. L. D.	white	gold & silv. painted	silver & red	death's head	*Or Glory*
	18th regiment of light dragoons	white with half lappels	white 2 and 2	white	none	white with red	red	red and white	white	red and white	rank of the regiment - XVIII. L. D.	white	gold & silv. painted	silver	rank of the regiment - XVIII. L. D.	
Green	2d regiment of horse	full green with half laps.	yellow 2 and 2	white	gold	full green with red	white	white with a red stripe	full green	white with red stripe	rank of the regiment - - - II. H.	full green	gold	gold	rank of the regiment - - - II. H.	*vestigia nulla retrorsùm*
	4th regiment of dragoons	full green without laps.	white 2 and 2	white	silver	full green with red	white	white with a red stripe	green	white with red stripe	rank of the regiment - - - IV. D.	full green	silver	silver & blue	rank of the regiment - - - IV. D.	
	13th regiment of dragoons	deep green without laps.	yellow 3 and 3	buff	gold	deep gr. with red	white	white with a yellow stripe	deep green	white with a yel. str.	rank of the regiment - - XIII. D.	deep green	silver	silver & yel.	rank of the regiment - - XIII. D.	
Black	4th regiment of horse	black with half lappels	yellow 2 and 2	buff	gold	buff with red	red	white with a black stripe	buff	white and black stripe	rank of the regiment - - - IV. H.	black	gold	gold & silver	rank of the regiment - - - IV. H.	
	12th reg. or P. of Wales's light drag.	black with half lappels	white 2 and 2	white	none	red with blue	white	royal lace	black with str. of white goat-skin	none	the feathers issuing out of the coronet	black	silver painted	silver	the feathers issuing out of the coronet; also, the rising sun, and red dragon	*Ich Dien*

Given at Our Court, at St. James's, this 19th Day of *December*, 1768, in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
BARRINGTON

Camp Colours.

The camp colours to be eighteen inches square, and of the colour of the facing of the regiment, with the number of the regiment upon them. The poles to be seven feet six inches long, except those of the Quarter and rear guards, which are to be nine feet.

Uniform of Officers.

The number of each regiment to be on the buttons of the uniforms of the Officers and men. The coats to be lappelled to the waist with the colour of the facing of the regiment, and the colour not to be varied from what is particularly specified hereafter. They may be without embroidery or lace; but, if the Colonel thinks proper, either gold or silver embroidered or laced button-holes are permitted. To have cross pockets, and sleeves with round cuffs, and no slits. The lappels and cuffs to be of the same breadth as is ordered for the men.

Epaulettes.

The Officers of grenadiers to wear an epaulette on each shoulder. Those of the battalion to wear one on the right shoulder. They are to be either of embroidery or lace, with gold or silver fringe.

Waistcoats.

The waistcoats to be plain, without either embroidery or lace.

Swords and Sword-Knots.

The swords of each regiment to be uniform, and the sword-knots of the whole to be crimson and gold in stripes. The hilts of the swords to be either gilt or silver, according to the colour of the buttons on the uniforms.

Hats.

The hats to be laced either with gold or silver, as hereafter specified, and to be cocked uniformly.

Sashes and Gorgets.

The sashes to be of crimson silk, and worn round the waist. The King's arms to be engraved on the gorgets; also the number of the regiment. They are to be either gilt or silver, according to the colour of the buttons on the uniforms. The badges of those regiments which are entitled to any, are also to be engraved.

Caps, Fuzils, and Pouches, for Grenadier Officers.

The Officers of the grenadiers to wear black bear-skin caps; and to have fuzils, shoulder-belts, and pouches. The shoulder-belts to be white or buff, according to the colour of their waistcoats.

Espontoons.

The battalion Officers to have espontoons.

Gaiters.

The whole to have black linen gaiters, with black buttons, and small stiff tops, black garters, and uniform buckles.

Serjeants' Coats.

The coats of the Serjeants to be lappelled to the waist, with the colour of the facing of the regiment. The button-holes of the coat to be of white braid. Those on the waistcoats to be plain. The Serjeants of grenadiers to have fuzils, pouches, and caps. Those of the battalion to have halberts, and no pouches.

Serjeants' Sashes.

The sashes to be of crimson worsted, with a stripe of the colour of the facing of the regiment, and worn round the waist. Those of the regiments which are faced with red, to have a stripe of white.

Corporals' Coats.

The coats of the Corporals to have a silk epaulette on the right shoulder.

Grenadiers' Coats.

The coats of the grenadiers to have the usual round wings of red cloth on the point of the shoulder, with six loops of the same sort of lace as on the button-holes, and a border round the bottom.

Private Men's Coats.

The men's coats to be looped with worsted lace, but no border. The ground of the lace to be white, with coloured stripes. To have white buttons. The breadth of the lace which is to make the loop round the button-hole, to be about half an inch. Four loops to be on the sleeves, and four on the pockets, with two on each side of the slit behind.

Lappels, Sleeves, and Pockets.

The breadth of all the lappels to be three inches, to reach down to the waist, and not to be wider at top than at the bottom. The sleeves of the coats to have a small round cuff, without any slit, and to be made so that they may be unbuttoned and let down. The whole to have cross pockets, but no flaps to those of

the waistcoat. The cuffs of the sleeve which turns up, to be three inches and a half deep. The flap on the pocket of the coat to be sewed down, and the pocket to be cut in the lining of the coat.

Shoulder Belts and Waist Belts.

The breadth of the shoulder-belts to be two inches and three quarters; that of the waist-belt to be two inches; and those regiments which have buff waistcoats, are to have buff-coloured accoutrements. Those which have white waistcoats, are to have white.

Drummers' and Fifers' Coats.

The coats of the drummers and fifers of all the royal regiments are to be red, faced and lappelled with blue, and laced with royal lace. The waistcoats, breeches, and lining of the coats, to be of the same colour as that which is ordered for their respective regiments. The coats of the drummers and fifers of those regiments which are faced with red, are to be white, faced, lappelled, and lined with red; red waistcoats and breeches. Those of all the other regiments are to be of the colour of the facing of their regiments; faced and lappelled with red. The waistcoats, breeches, and lining of those which have buff or white coats, are to be red. Those of all the others are to be of the same colour as that which is ordered for the men. To be laced in such manner as the Colonel shall think fit. The lace to be of the colour of that on the soldiers' coats. The coats to have no hanging sleeves behind.

Drummers' and Fifers' Caps.

The drummers and fifers to have black bear-skin caps. On the front, the King's crest, of silver plated metal, on a black ground, with trophies of colours and drums. The number of the regiment on the back part; as also the badge, if entitled to any, as ordered for the grenadiers.

Grenadiers' Caps.

The caps of the grenadiers to be of black bear-skin. On the front, the King's crest, of silver plated metal, on a black ground, with the motto, *Nec aspera terrent.* A grenade on the back part, with the number of the regiment on it. The royal regiments, and the six old corps, are to have the crest and grenade, and also the other particulars as hereafter specified. The badge of the royal regiments is to be white, and set on near the top of the back part of the cap. The height of the cap (without the bear-skin, which reaches beyond the top) to be twelve inches.

Hats of the Whole.

The hats of the Serjeants to be laced with silver. Those of the Corporals and private men to have a white tape binding. The breadth of the whole to be one inch and a quarter; and no more to be on the back part of the brim, than what is necessary to sew it down. To have black cockades.

Caps for the Officers and Men of the Regiments of Fuzileers.

The regiments of fuzileers to have black bear-skin caps. They are to be made in the same manner as those which are ordered for the grenadiers, but not so high; and not to have the grenade on the back part.

Swords.

All the Serjeants of the regiment, and the whole grenadier company, to have swords. The Corporals and private men of the battalion companies (excepting the regiment of royal highlanders) to have no swords.

All the drummers and fifers to have a short sword with a scimitar blade.

Gaiters.

The Serjeants, Corporals, drummers, fifers, and private men, to have black gaiters of the same sort as is ordered for the Officers; also black garters and uniform buckles.

Pioneers.

Each pioneer to have an axe, a saw, and an apron; a cap with a leather crown, and a black bear-skin front, on which is to be the King's crest in white, on a red ground; also an axe and a saw. The number of the regiment to be on the back part of the cap.

Devices and Badges of the Royal Regiments, and of the Six Old Corps.

FIRST, or ROYAL REGIMENT. In the center of their colours, the King's cypher within the circle of St. Andrew, and crown over it. In the three corners of the second colour, the thistle and crown. The distinction of the colours of the second battalion, is a flaming ray of gold descending from the upper corner of each colour towards the center.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the King's cypher within the circle of St. Andrew, and crown over it, as in the colours.

The drums, and bells of arms, to have the same device painted on them, with the number or rank of the regiment under it.

IId, or QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT. In the center of each colour, the Queen's cypher on a red ground, within the garter, and crown over it. In the

three corners of the second colour, the lamb, being the ancient badge of the regiment.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the King's cypher and crown, as in the colours.

The drums, and bells of arms, to have the Queen's cypher painted on them in the same manner, and the rank of the regiment underneath.

IIId, or BUFFS. In the center of their colours, the dragon, being their ancient badge; and the rose and crown in the three corners of their second colour.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the dragon.

The same badge of the dragon to be painted on their drums, and bells of arms, with the rank of the regiment underneath.

IVth, or KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT. In the center of their colours, the King's cypher on a red ground within the garter, and crown over it. In the three corners of their second colour, the lion of England, being their ancient badge.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the King's cypher and crown, as in the colours.

The drums, and bells of arms, to have the King's cypher painted on them, in the same manner, and the rank of the regiment underneath.

Vth. In the center of their colours, St. George killing the dragon, being their ancient badge; and in the three corners of their second colour, the rose and crown.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, St. George killing the dragon.

The same badge of St. George and the dragon, to be painted on the drums, and bells of arms, with the rank of the regiment underneath.

VIth. In the center of their colours, the antelope, being their ancient badge; and in the three corners of their second colour, the rose and crown.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the antelope.

The same badge of the antelope to be painted on their drums, and bells of arms, with the rank of the regiment underneath.

VIIth, or ROYAL FUZILEERS. In the center of their colours, the rose within the garter, and the crown over it. The white horse in the corners of the second colour.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the rose within the garter and crown, as in the colours.

The same device of the rose, within the garter and crown, on their drums, and bells of arms. Rank of the regiment underneath.

VIIIth, or KING'S REGIMENT. In the center of their colours, the white horse on a red ground within the garter, and crown over it. In the three corners of the second colour, the King's cypher and crown.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the white horse, as in the colours.

The same device of the white horse within the garter, on the drums, and bells of arms. Rank of the regiment underneath.

XVIIIth, or ROYAL IRISH. In the center of their colours, the harp in a blue field, and the crown over it; and in the three corners of their second colour, the lion of Nassau, King William the Third's arms.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the harp and crown, as in the colours.

The harp and crown to be painted, in the same manner, on their drums, and bells of arms, with the rank of the regiment underneath.

XXIst, or ROYAL NORTH-BRITISH FUSILEERS. In the center of their colours, the thistle within the circle of St. Andrew, and crown over it; and in the three corners of the second colour, the King's cypher and crown.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the thistle, as in the colours.

On the Drums, and bells of arms, the thistle and crown to be painted, as in the colours. Rank of the regiment underneath.

XXIIId, or ROYAL WELSH FUSILEERS. In the center of their colours, the device of the Prince of Wales, viz. Three feathers issuing out of the Prince's coronet. In the three corners of the second colour, the badges of Edward the Black Prince, viz. rising sun, red dragon, and the three feathers in the coronet. Motto, *Ich dien.*

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, the feathers, as in the colours.

The same badge of the three feathers, and motto, *Ich dien,* on the drums, and bells of arms. Rank of the regiment underneath.

XXVIIth, or INNISKILLING REGIMENT. Allowed to wear, in the center of their colours, a castle with three turrets; St. George's colours flying, in a blue field; and the name Inniskilling over it.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also the castle and name, as in the colours.

The same badge of the castle and name, on the drums, and bells of arms. Rank of the regiment underneath.

XLIst, or INVALIDS. In the center of their colours, the rose and thistle on a red ground, within the garter, and crown over it. In the three corners of their second colour the King's cypher and crown.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also the rose and thistle, as in the colours.

On the drums, and bells of arms, the same device of the rose and thistle conjoined, within the garter and crown, as in the colours.

XLIId, or ROYAL HIGHLANDERS. In the center of their colours, the King's cypher within the garter, and crown over it. Under it, St. Andrew, with the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit.* In the three corners of the second colour, the King's cypher and crown.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also, St. Andrew, as in the colours.

On the drums, and bells of arms, the same device, with the rank of the regiment underneath.

LXth, or ROYAL AMERICANS. In the center of their colours, the King's cypher within the garter, and crown over it. In the three corners of the second colour, the King's cypher and crown. The colours of the second battalion to be distinguished by a flaming ray of gold, descending from the upper corner of each colour, towards the center.

On the grenadiers' caps, the King's crest; also the King's cypher and crown, as in the colours.

On the drums, and bells of arms, the King's cypher painted in the same manner, and the rank of the regiment underneath.

General View of the Facings, &c. of the Several Marching Regiments of Foot, as Fixed by His Majesty, *December* 19, 1768

Colour of Facings	*Rank and Title of the Regiments*	*Distinctions in the same Colour*	*If Gold or Silver Hat Lace, &c. for the Officers*	*Colour of the Waistcoats, Breeches, and Lining of the Coats*	*Colour of the Lace*
Blue	1st, or the royal regiment		Gold	White	White, with a blue double worm
	2d, or the Queen's royal regiment		Silver	White	White, with a blue stripe
	4th, or the King's own regiment		Silver	White	White, with a blue stripe
	7th, or royal fuzileers		Gold	White	White, with a blue stripe
	8th, or King's regiment		Gold	White	White, with a blue and yellow stripe
	18th, or royal Irish		Gold	White	White, with a blue stripe
	21st, or royal North-British fuzileers		Gold	White	White, with a blue stripe
	23d, or royal Welch fuzileers		Gold	White	White, with red, blue, & yellow stripes.
	41st, or invalids		Gold	Red	Plain button-hole
	42d, or royal Highlanders		Gold	White Waistcoats and Lining of coats. No breeches	White, with a red stripe
	60th, or royal Americans		Silver	White	White, with two blue stripes

Colour of the Facings	*Rank and Title of the Regiments*	*Distinctions in the same Colour*	*If Gold or Silver Hat Lace, &c. for the Officers*	*Colour of the Waistcoats, Breeches and lining of the Coats*	*Colour of the Lace*
Yellow	6th regiment	Deep yellow	Silver	White	White, with yellow and red stripes
	9th regiment		Silver	White	White, with two black stripes
	10th regiment	Bright yellow	Silver	White	White, with a blue stripe
	12th regiment		Gold	White	White, with yellow, crimson, and black stripes
	13th regiment	Philemot yel.	Silver	White	White, with a yellow stripe
	15th regiment		Silver	White	White, with a yellow and black worm and red stripe
	16th regiment		Silver	White	White, with a crimson stripe
	20th regiment	Pale yellow	Silver	White	White, with a red and a black stripe
	25th regiment	Deep yellow	Gold	White	White, with a blue, yellow, and red stripe
	26th regiment	Pale yellow	Silver	White	White, with one blue, and two yellow stripes
	28th regiment	Bright yellow	Silver	White	White, with one yellow, and two black stripes
	29th regiment		Silver	White	White, with two blue, and one yellow stripe
	30th regiment	Pale yellow	Silver	White	White, with a sky-blue stripe
	34th regiment	Bright yellow	Silver	White	White, with a blue and yellow worm, and red stripe
	37th regiment		Silver	White	White, with a red and a yellow stripe
	38th regiment		Silver	White	White, with two red, and one yellow stripe
	44th regiment		Silver	White	White, with blue, yellow, and black stripes
	46th regiment		Silver	White	White, with red and purple worms
	57th regiment		Gold	White	White, with a black stripe
	67th regiment	Pale yellow	Silver	White	White, with a yellow, purple, and green stripes
Green	5th regiment	Goslin green	Silver	White	White, with two red stripes
	11th regiment	Full green	Gold	White	White, with two red and two green stripes
	19th regiment	Deep green	Gold	White	White, with two stripes, red and green
	24th regiment	Willow green	Silver	White	White, with one red and one green stripe
	36th regiment		Gold	White	White, with one red and one green stripe
	39th regiment		Gold	White	White, with a light green stripe
	45th regiment	Deep green	Silver	White	White, with a green stripe
	49th regiment	Full green	Gold	White	White, with two red and one green stripe
	51st regiment	Deep green	Gold	White	White, with a green worm stripe
	54th regiment	Popinjay green	Silver	White	White, with a green stripe
	55th regiment	Dark green	Gold	White	White, with two green stripes

Colour of the Facings	*Rank and Title of the Regiments*	*Distinctions in the same colour*	*If Gold or Silver Hat Lace, &c. for the Officers*	*Colour of the Waistcoats, Breeches, and Lining of the Coats*	*Colour of the Lace*
Green	63d regiment	Very deep green	Silver	White	White, with a very small green stripe
	66th regiment	Yellowish green	Gold	White	White, with one crimson & green & one green stripe
	68th regiment	Deep green	Silver	White	White, with yellow and black stripes
	69th regiment	Willow green	Gold	White	White, with one red and two green stripes
Buff	3d reg. or the Buffs		Silver	Buff	White, with yellow, black, and red stripes
	14th regiment		Silver	Buff	White, with a blue and red worm, and a buff stripe
	22d regiment	Pale buff	Gold	Pale buff	White, with one blue and one red stripe
	27th or Innisk. reg.		Gold	Buff	White, with one blue and one red stripe
	31st regiment		Silver	Buff	White, with a blue & yellow worm, & small red stripe
	40th regiment		Gold	Buff	White, with a red and black stripe
	48th regiment		Gold	Buff	White, with a black and a red stripe
	52d regiment		Silver	Buff	White, with a red worm, and one orange stripe
	61st regiment		Silver	Buff	White, with a blue stripe
	62d regiment	Yellowish buff	Silver	Yellowish buff	White, with two blue, and one straw-coloured stripe
White	17th regiment	Greyish white	Silver	Greyish white	White, with two blue, and one yellow stripe
	32d regiment		Gold	White	White, with a black worm, and a black stripe
	43d regiment		Silver	White	White, with a red and a black stripe
	47th regiment		Silver	White	White, with one red, and two black stripes
	65th regiment		Silver	White	White, with a red and black worm, and a black stripe
Red	33d regiment		Silver	White	White, with a red stripe in the middle
	53d regiment		Gold	White	White, with a red stripe
	56th regiment	Purple	Silver	White	White, with a pink-colour stripe
	59th regiment	Purple	Silver	White	White, with a red and yellow stripe
Black	50th regiment		Silver	White	White, with a red stripe
	58th regiment		Gold	White	White, with a red stripe
	64th regiment		Gold	White	White, with a red and a black stripe
	70th regiment		Gold	White	White, with a narrow black worm stripe
Orange	35th regiment		Silver	White	White, with one yellow stripe

Facings of Regiments Raised Subsequent to the Royal Warrants of 1768

Regiment	*Facings*	*Buttons*	*Breeches & Linings*	*Stripes in Lace*	*How Placed*
71	White	Silver	Highland kilt	White with 1 small red	Left edge
74	Yellow	Gilt	Highland kilt	White with 1 red	Right edge
76	Deep green	Gilt	White	White with 1 small black	Center
80	Yellow	Silver	White	White with 1 black, 1 red, 1 black	Regular
82	Black	Gilt	White	White with 1 black	Center
84	Blue	Gilt	Highland kilt	White with 1 red, 1 blue, 1 red	Regular

Notes on Regular British Army Uniforms, 1769–1783

The Regulations of the Warrants of December 19th, 1768, for infantry of the Line and the Light Horse remained almost unchanged during this period, with the exception of minor details, and small alterations in the cut of parts of uniforms as mentioned and shown below.

War Office Records. Order. Cleveland Court, 4th February, 1769:

GUIDONS—of Light Horse or Dragoons, to be of silk, the tassels and cords of all to be crimson silk.

Letter to Major General Frazer, 15th December, 1775:

71ST FOOT—Facings, white; buttons numbered 71; Highland kilts; lace, white with a red worm.

From S. M. Milne in *Journal of Royal United Service Institution,* Vol. XLVI:

OFFICERS' SWORD BELTS—Before George 1st, the crimson sash denoting the rank of commissioned officer, was worn over the left shoulder and sword in frog of leather waist belt, sometimes over and sometimes under the waistcoat. This continued until 1766 or 1769, when the change was made in the whole uniform of officers. Swords were removed from waistbelt to a narrow white shoulder-belt, and sash was tied around waist under coat. This belt was worn under coat and at first it was ornamented in center of breast with small buckle and tip, silver or gilt corresponding to lace and buttons. It gradually became the custom to wear it outside the coat. In 1776 this habit was almost universal. Not liking the buckle much, the officers of different regiments began to adopt a small silver or gilt plate (always oval). At first and for some years afterward, designs engraved on them were generally confined to the Royal Cipher and Crown with regiment number. The width of belt was about two inches. Plate 2½ by 2 inches wide. The

four regiments at that time that had badges placed them on the plate. As time passed, plates became more elaborate. The 61st Foot never changed from the buckle, tip and slide.

OFFICERS' SASHES—Were worn around waist. Infantry on left side, Cavalry on right side.

DRUM MAJORS—Wore belt ornamented with silver-mounted drum sticks.

CORPORALS—Wore silk epaulette on right shoulder.

KNAPSACKS—Were made of goatskin.

HAVERSACKS—Were not worn in peace times.

FORAGE CAPS AND COATS IN SERVICE—All men had small forage caps of red cloth with small turned-up flap, color of regimental facings. These were worn also by those on guard duty when not on post. On Guard Mount, the caps were carried under flap of pouch. Coats were worn inside-out, when doing heavy work, or at sea.

BUTTONS—For all privates and non-commissioned officers of all Regiments buttons were made of pewter. For officers, silver or gilt.

SERGEANTS' SWORDS—On the 6th July, 1782, the Sergeants of Infantry were ordered to wear their swords over their coats as privates carried bayonets.

War Office Records. Cleveland Square, 7 January, 1778:

74TH FOOT—Facings to be Yellow.

76TH REGIMENT—Facings to be Deep Green.

82ND REGIMENT—Facings to be Black.

War Office Records. King's Approval. November 21, 1780:

Drummers' coats were changed from black to white cloth. This order included the 80th Foot Regiment. Others mentioned did not serve in America.

War Office Records. Extract from Report of General Officers appointed by the Board. June 15th, 1784; approved June 25th, 1784:

LIGHT INFANTRY—The powder horns and bullet-bags of the Light Infantry were never worn during the late war and proposed to lay them aside, also the Grenadiers' swords were never worn, and their matches and match-cases were obsolete. All to be laid aside.

From *Discipline of the Light Horse,* by Captain [Robert] Hinde, London, 1778:

LIGHT DRAGOONS—Light Dragoons are always to appear clean and well dressed, skirts tucked back, a black stock and gaiters on, but no powder. On Sundays, white stock and well powdered but no grease in the hair.

Arms—To be kept clean: stopper in muzzle of carbine, feather in touch-hole. Sword bright and sharp, a strap over wrist, hilt buff lining, scabbard to waistbelt (16th Regiment had sword on waistbelt, but 17th Regiment over shoulder). They may wear leather breeches, but white russia linen is recommended.

Horse Furniture—In one piece, leather cap just fitting the saddle, the surcingle keeping all in place. 16th Regiment had small black leather pouch on left side fastened (by buttons) to right shoulder belt. Men dismounted had also bill-hooks or small hatchets.

LIGHT DRAGOONS—Bugle Horn—of antique design used in drill, as rally and to form the line, etc. Saddle invented by Sir William Erskine, and approved by King July, 1775. Stirrups of Light Dragoons were round. Some Officers' square but most as men's (in different regiments). Weight of Housings complete about 56 lbs.

LIGHT INFANTRY—Wore uniform jackets short. Caps: Black leather with three chains round them, and piece of plate upon the center of the crown; in the front GR and Crown and Regiment number. Small cartridge box, powder horn and bag for ball. Short pieces and hatchets.

Board of Officers, assembled 1771, decided that a "Maude" was a proper covering for Light Infantry in war, in place of a blanket; the waistbelt to have two frogs, one for bayonet and the other for hatchet when used, otherwise they should be tied upon knapsack.

The Light Companies of the different regiments were formed into a battalion or battalions during the War of 1776-1783, and so formed the Light Infantry wearing their regimental facings and were all otherwise equipped alike. They were always drawn up, two deep and two feet between files.

Note from *History of 40th Foot*—Light Company—Wore short jackets, with red vests, short gaiters and leather caps—almost a skull cap having a large peak straight up in front. Officers and Sergeants carried fusils and pouches.

ENGINEERS—Corps of Engineers dressed red with black facings. Gold lace and buttons set regularly, lace on buttonholes, scalloped ends.

MARINES—Division of Marines dressed red with white facings, gilt buttons set 2 by 2, ends of lace on buttonholes square. The lace white with one red and one blue stripe. Both on right side. The Marines wore caps like

those of the fusilier regiments, which caused them to be called by the French "Les petits Grenadiers."

HORSE-FURNITURE OF MAJORS AND ADJUTANTS—To be the colors of their corps' facings.

British War Office Records—Inspection Returns

3D FOOT—Reviewed at Kinsale 31st May, 1775. Officer—A scarlet coat faced with buff, narrow cuffs, lappels looped with silver lace. Buttons numbered. Coat lined with buff shalloon. Cuffs and lappels as per King's order. New set of Pouches, Waistbelts and slings 25th October, 1771. Also 39 Hatchets, 39 Powder Horns and 39 Ball bags for Light Infantry, as also 20 Sergeants' sashes, 27th March, 1774. A complete set of Buff accoutrements. Reviewed at Kilkenny 9th June, 1777. Arms—Set received 5th April, 1769. 27 Halberts, 41 guns and bayonets for Light Company 25th October, 1771; 160 guns and bayonets, 8 Halberts, 2 Fusils 17th March, 1777. Pouches, etc., as above (in 1775 review). Pouches and waistbelts for Regiment, on road.

4TH FOOT—Reviewed at Stirling 8th June, 1769. Officer—Properly armed. Uniforms new, no lace, a silver embroidered button-hole, plain white vest and breeches. Good appearance and salute well. Men—Undersize but well dressed, neat, and have white vests and breeches.

5TH FOOT—Reviewed at Limerick 24th May, 1769. Officer—Well dressed and armed, salute well. Uniforms, plain scarlet, with goslin green cape, lappels, cuffs, lined with white. White vest and breeches. Silver laced hats. Epaulettes and buttons numbered. All regulation excepting Grenadier Officers' caps and the gorgets and sword knots which have not arrived from England. Men—Young and well made. Black gaiters and black garters. Neat.

6TH FOOT—Reviewed at Berwick 16th August, 1769. Officer—Well armed, uniforms good, faced in deep yellow. White vests and breeches plain. Silver laced epaulettes and hats. Non-Commissions—Good appearance, neat. Men—Young, very steady. Leather breeches, black gaiters, leather tops and black garters. Grenadiers—Have not received fur hats.

7TH FOOT—Reviewed at Inverness 13th June, 1769. Officer—Properly armed, uniforms good, coats trimmed with a gold lace. Plain white vests and breeches. Non-Commissions—Well clothed, but swords not uniform.

Drums and Fifes—Play well, but music bad. Men—Good appearance, look well sized in ranks. Dress good and very few old men. White vests and breeches. Black gaiters. (N. B. Clothing ready at London to be sent regiment for returned bad pieces.)

9TH FOOT—Reviewed at Dublin 17th July, 1775. Clothing—Black gaiters, no other remarks. Sergeants' sashes received 1770. Grenadiers' swords 1772. Waistbelts, Pouches with shoulder belts and slings 1770. Grenadiers' match-cases 1772. Axes and Aprons 1770.

15TH FOOT—Reviewed at Dublin 17th July, 1775. Men—Black gaiters. Accoutrements—Received for 8 Companies 1768. For Light Company 1770; accoutrements for Grenadiers 1775.

17TH FOOT—Reviewed at Chatham 17th May, 1769. Officers—Properly armed, uniforms good, faced with white and quite plain. White vests and breeches. Silver epaulettes, laced hats. Arms—Delivered in 1767-68, bad slings. Clothing—Delivered in 1768. Tight, well fitted white linen pants. Grenadiers still have cloth caps, fur ones not ready. Black linen gaiters leather tops, black garters, neat. Remarks—Fine Regiment. Reviewed at Galway 9th June, 1775. Officers—Scarlet coat, small round cuff, collar and lappels to waist, white, with a silver laced epaulette, silver buttons numbered. White lining, vest, and breeches. Silver hilted swords, crimson and gold sword knots. Silver gorgets and rest according to His Majesty's orders. Men—Good size, young, neat black spatterdashes. (All to receive new accoutrements this year.)

18TH FOOT—Reviewed at Dover Castle 15th May, 1777. Light Infantry appointments 1777. All the rest in 1776. Light Infantry had buff belts over left shoulder for the powder horn, etc. Clothing—Received 1776.

19TH FOOT—Reviewed at Waterford 30th May, 1775. Officers—Deep green facing without lace or embroidery. Buttons numbered, epaulettes. The lappels, cuffs, vests and buttons as per regulations. Uniforms—According to regulations except Officers of Light Company. They had white instead of red vests. Colours received with Sergeants' sashes in 1773. Reviewed at Cork 15th June, 1777. Accoutrements received in years 1771-7 mostly; Drums 1767. Belts received called Waistbelts, Shoulder belts and slings and pouches most about 3 years old. Drum swords 1776. Colours in 1773. Hats and Light Company caps not according to regulations.

20TH FOOT—Reviewed at Guilford 4th July, 1769. Officers—Properly armed, salute poorly, very attentive. Uniforms new, as per last regulations.

Sashes worn around waist, but as yet no gorgets. Men—In general old, under arms, clean and attentive, still preserve the discipline for which they are distinguished always. Hats well cocked, wore their waistbelts over the right shoulder, and had white linen vests and breeches, gaiters black with stiff tops, black garters. Reviewed at Limerick 7th June, 1775. Officers—Pale yellow facings with silver laced button-holes. Buttons numbered, etc., as His Majesty's orders. Drums received 1769. Had music 1775 a good band of eight. Light Infantry Company accoutrements 1775. An excellent regiment.

22D FOOT—Reviewed at Exeter 16th July, 1769. Officers—Properly armed, salute different from regulations of Army, but well, very attentive. Uniforms new, button holes with a buff epaulette embroidered in gold, as per late regulations. Sashes worn around waist. Gorgets and swords as directed. Non-Commissions—Three of oldest Sergeants ordered discharged, remainder young and good appearance. Sergeants of Grenadiers had pouches and firelocks. Men—Young. Very steady, but great difference in size. Neat and steady. Clothing old, but clean and tight. In general well looking, but many of low size. Gaiters, black, stiff tops, white garters. (The garters were provided new just before the late regulations.)

23D FOOT—Reviewed at Fort George 14th June, 1769. Officers—Well armed. Uniforms good. Coats trimmed with narrow gold lace. Plain white waistcoats and breeches. Salute well and attentive. Non-Commissions—Properly armed, good appearance. Drums—Very good. Men—Made fine appearance, steady. Clothing—Very good and well put on. Black gaiters good.

33D FOOT—Reviewed at Salisbury 22 June, 1769. Officers—Properly armed. Salute well. Many very young lately appointed. Uniforms new, and regular silver laced button holes and silver laced epaulettes. White waistcoats and breeches. Sashes on waists. Non-Commissions—Generally good appearance. Men—Many old and short, but clean and neat. Clothing—Old, but in good repair. Some waistbelts dirty. Black gaiters stiff tops without garters. Reviewed at Dublin 17th July, 1775. Officers—Laced scarlet coats with plain numbered buttons, lappels and cuffs scarlet. White lining. Silver epaulettes. White cloth waistcoats and breeches with numbered buttons silver. Silver laced hats and silver mounted swords with crimson and gold knots. Men—Black gaiters. Alterations—Clothing to be looped instead of laced as at present, and white breeches in place of red.

34TH FOOT—Reviewed at Dublin 17th July, 1775. Officers—A scarlet coat lappeled to waist, with a bright yellow cape and cuffs, cross pockets, silver yellow hooks. Epaulettes. White lining, vest, and pants. Buttons numbered and silver laced hats.

38TH FOOT—Reviewed at Limerick 24th May, 1769. Officers—Uniforms, scarlet with yellow capes, lappels and cuffs, lined white. Silver embroidered button holes. Buttons numbered. White vests and breeches. Silver laced hat well cocked. Epaulettes; have not received gorgets or sword knots. All rest according to late regulations of 1768. Men—Black gaiters and black garters. Grenadiers—Belts around waist fit poorly.

40TH FOOT—Reviewed at Cork 3d June, 1769. Officers—Uniform plain scarlet lappeled to waist with pale buff cloth; Buff collar and round cuffs. Cross pockets, buff lining; buff waistcoat and breeches. Gold epaulettes and gold laced hat. Buttons numbered. Men—Not very tall, but well made and clean, steady and have black spatterdashes according to order.

42D FOOT—Reviewed at Dublin 26th June, 1769. Officers—Uniform with gold embroidered buttonholes and epaulettes. Lappeled to the waist with dark blue, small round sleeve with blue cuffs. Buttons numbered. White lining. Waistcoat white. Kilted plaids in place of breeches. Blue bonnets in place of hats with black ostrich feathers. Accoutrements—Of black leather, bad, but according to King's regulations. Cartridge boxes with black leather straps to fix them on. Reviewed at Waterford 30 May, 1775. Officers—Dark Blue facings with gold laced buttonholes and epaulettes. Buttons numbered. Lappels, Cuffs, Waistcoats, Belted plaids, Hose and Blue Bonnets, as per regulations. Grenadiers—Did not have swords, the Battalion men declining to wear them. All preferred the bayonets. Shoulder Belts received in 1772. They had a good band of ten 1775.

43D FOOT—Reviewed at Edinburgh 14th July, 1769. Officers—Very well dressed. Attentive. Saluted indifferently. Non-Commissions and Drums well dressed and good. Well armed. Men—In general, undersized, underlined and narrow shoulders, many old; but very steady. Clothing—Fresh, Good, Well fitted, hats well cocked. Grenadiers and Drums, Bearskins as per order.

45TH FOOT—Reviewed at Dublin 6th May, 1769. Officers—Uniform scarlet, a small round cuff, collar and lappels to the waist of deep green, with embroidered button-holes, Silver buttons numbered, White lining, waistcoats and breeches, Silver laced hats. Men—Good size, young, steady. Black

gaiters. Clothing—Good, well fitted but ½ the pleat of the skirt taken out which makes them not conform to King's regulations.

46TH FOOT—Reviewed at Dublin 26th June, 1769. Officers—Uniforms scarlet, lappeled to waist with pale yellow, Sleeves with small round cuff, silver buttons numbered, silver epaulettes, white waistcoat and breeches. Silver laced hats. Men—Fine, young, good sized. Black gaiters. Steady. Clothing—Pleats of skirts taken out, not according to regulations. Reviewed at Dublin 15th May, 1775. Officers—Plain scarlet coat with plain numbered buttons. Lappels and cuffs, bright yellow. White lining. Silver epaulettes. White cloth waistcoats and breeches, with silver numbered buttons. Silver laced hats with (laced) hatbands and tassels of silver. Silver mounted small swords. Crimson and gold knots. Men—Gaiters as per orders.

47TH FOOT—Reviewed at Limerick 24th May, 1769. Officers—Coats scarlet, with white cape, lappels and cuffs lined white. White waistcoat and breeches. Silver epaulettes and silver scalloped laced hats. Buttons numbered (all by regulation). Officers have not as yet received gorgets and swords. Men—Black gaiters, black garters, clothing old, but clean, and by regulation.

53D FOOT—Reviewed at Dublin 26th June, 1769. Officers—Coats scarlet, lappelled to waist with scarlet, gold embroidered buttonholes, round cuffs, yellow numbered buttons, gold embroidered epaulettes, white linings, waistcoat and breeches, gold laced hats. Men—Good: black gaiters, by order: clothing by order 1768 regulation. Reviewed at Dublin 15th May, 1775. Officers—Lappeled to waist with scarlet, embroidered button holes; a round cuff and fall-down cape; yellow buttons numbered; embroidered epaulettes; white lining; waistcoat and breeches; gold laced hats; Red and gold sword knots.

55TH FOOT—Reviewed at Charles Fort 1st June, 1769. Officers—Uniforms scarlet; lappeled with deep green and cuffs according to regulation. Dated at Dublin 13th Feb., 1769: a falling collar of the same; gold epaulettes; and cross pockets; button holes looped with narrow gold lace; buttons numbered; white waistcoat and breeches; linings white; gold laced hat; uniform gilt sword, and crimson and gold knots. Men—Black spatterdashes, according to order. Reviewed at Charles Fort May, 1775. Officers—Cuffs and lappels of deep green; and same all through as description above. 1769 regulation had not changed.

57TH FOOT—Reviewed at Kinsale 1st June, 1769. Officers—Uniforms lappeled with yellow, gold looped button holes, etc., to regulation. Men—Black spatterdashes. Reviewed at Dublin 15th May, 1775. Officers—Lappels, cuffs, and a falling collar of yellow; gold epaulettes, cross pockets, and buttons numbered, waistcoats and breeches white cloth; linings white; hats gold laced; gilt swords (uniform), red and gold knots. Men—Black gaiters.

59TH FOOT—Reviewed at Wakefield 23d May, 1777. Clothing old, the new not delivered yet; gaiters as per orders; received colors, 1776. Grenadier swords, 1770. Accoutrements, 200 sets 1770; 360 sets 1776.

62D FOOT—Reviewed at Cork 5th June, 1769. Regiment was too weak in numbers to be reviewed, no remarks (75 men). Reviewed at Cork 25th May, 1775. Officers, scarlet coat; lappelled to waist with pale buff; a pale buff collar and cuffs, a silver epaulette; pale buff waistcoat and breeches; Buttons numbered; a silver laced hat. Hats cut too small; Coats cut too small, almost jackets; too short. Poor Regiment.

63D FOOT—Reviewed at Dublin 6th May, 1769. Officers—Uniforms scarlet, lappels to waist deep green; small round cuff and cape; silver embroidered buttonholes; silver buttons numbered. Embroidered green epaulettes. White lining waistcoat and breeches. Silver laced hats. Men—Black gaiters. Grenadiers and drums—Bear skin caps, as per regulation.

65TH FOOT—Reviewed at Doncaster 21st June, 1777. Remarks—8 of rank and file (1 Corp. and 7 men) prisoners of the Rebels in America. All men, non-commissions, etc., fine appearance and attentive. Reviewed at Edinburgh 5th May, 1777. Remarks: One Captain on duty in America (detached); Clothing rather worn. Accoutrements, etc., received in 1774.

17TH LIGHT DRAGOONS—Reviewed at Bandon 30th May, 1769. Remarks—Good appearance, salute well. Very well mounted. Men and trumpeters all neat and steady, young and well made. Half gaiters according to order for Light Dragoons. Very fine regiment in every respect. All their appointments according to latest regulations of 13th Feb., 1769. Caps, Brass helmets with regiment devise on the front. Coats, scarlet with two epaulettes, lappels to waist, white, collar white, cuffs white, buttons, numbered 17. Skirts turned up white, buttonholes laced white with black edge. Lace, officers' silver with black edge on button-holes. Vest, plain white. Breeches, plain white. Sword belts, white, worn across shoulder. (N. B.

Seem to have had 6 sergeants and 6 trumpeters at this inspection, 126 to 132 rank and file.)

(Extracts from Army Inspection Returns of the Marching Regiments of Foot, 1753–1804, compiled by the Rev. Percy Sumner, are printed serially in the *Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research,* beginning in volume III, no. 14, page 227.)

Notes from Thomas Simes' "A Military Course for the Government and Conduct of a Battalion," London, 1777

Of the Clothing, etc.

Upon the arrival of the clothing the quarter-master, or some other officer appointed for the purpose, is to inspect into them, and if he finds them in every particular article agreeable to the patterns sealed by the board of general officers, all the tailors of the regiment are to be assembled at a place allotted, under the command of one, who is esteemed the best qualified to give the proper directions, and to see the orders duly complied with.

A sentry must be posted on the place they work in, to prevent irregularities and to keep them to their stated hours: the quarter-master is frequently to visit them, in order to punish those who do not submit to the regulations, or behave refractory.

The quarter-master's sergeant is constantly to attend them, except some other part of his duty should command his attendance.

When the regiment is to be new fitted the commanding officer is not to make any alteration therein, without further orders.

The new coats, waistcoats, and breeches are to be dipped in clean fresh water and laid in the sun to dry, then each man to be fitted with coat, waistcoat, and breeches; the bottom of every man's coat to be six inches, except the men of the light infantry, which is to be nine inches from the ground when kneeling upon both knees, and hang of an equal length quite round: the waistcoats for the front rank and rear of grenadiers to have twelve holes and buttons of each side; center rank and front and rear ranks of the battalion to have eleven holes and buttons; center rank of the battalion ten.

All waistcoats must cover the soldier well, and to be made full in every part: they are to be cut square at the bottom, and to open back from the lowermost button-hole to the point: which lower button and hole are to cover the lower part of the waistband of the breeches: the back-seam of the waistcoat to be sewed down as low as the lower part of the waistband of the breeches, and to

be strengthened at the bottom of the side seam: the new breeches to be double sewed in all the seams, and made to fit easy, full and well; the escutcheon of the bottom of the side-seam of the coat to be well secured from ripping by a neat loop, and the opening of the back-skirt to be sewed down as low as the bottom of the second loop and secured there from ripping by a neat loop; the bottom of the lappels to be well stitched; the shoulder-straps to be made high on the shoulder, and sewed down flat one inch, so that the remaining part, when unbuttoned, may fall along the arm; and, when buttoned, to be of a sufficient length to contain the shoulder-belt with ease, and no longer: the skirts of the coats to be sewed together, and a piece of red cloth, near three inches long, and almost two in breadth, with a narrow square lace, put on at the corners, and a button in the center of the cloth; one of these to be sewed to the point of each skirt.

A foraging cap and stopper to be made up, conformable to pattern ones, out of a part of the old coat, and the remainder to be made into breeches, according to the following directions: each man must be taken measure of, and care taken that the lining of the breeches is of strong new linen of about ninepence per yard; the breeches to be made full in the seat, to come well over the hips and low under the knee, with a strap for the buckle, and four buttons and button-holes on each side. It is necessary that the non-commissioned officers and private men should be furnished with a pair of white ticken breeches of about two shillings and nine-pence per pair, to be made exactly as the breeches before recited, to wear in the summer time on marches, and if ordered to be stationed in a warm climate, the coolness of them will be very acceptable. *P. 130, sqq.*

Notes from Thomas Simes' "The Military Guide for Young Officers," Philadelphia, 1776, Volume I

Complement of Necessaries to be Furnished Each Soldier

Three shirts; two white stocks (or rollers); one black hair stock; one pair of brass clasps for ditto; three pair of white yarn stockings; two pair of linen socks, dipped in oil, to be worn on a march, under spatterdashes, when necessary; two pair of white linen gaiters, if belonging to the guards; one pair of black long gaiters, with black tops for ditto; one pair of half spatterdashes; one pair of linen drawers; one pair of red skirt breeches; one red cap; one cockade; one knapsack; one haversack; one pair of shoe buckles; one pair of garter-buckles; black leather garters; two pair of shoes; one oil bottle; one

brush and picker; one worm; one turn-key; one hammer-cap, and one stopper. *P. 197, sq.*

Regulations for Doing Duty

An Officer, when dressed for guard, should have his hair queued, his sash, gorget, and espontoon (except in fuzileer corps, where they are to carry fuzees), buff-coloured gloves, black linen gaiters, with black buttons and small stiff tops, black garters, and uniform buckles. *P. 201.*

Sergeants and Corporals, sent on command, are strictly ordered, on their arrival in town, after the men have received their billets, and refreshed themselves, to see that they pull off their gaiters, and appear, in every respect, as at their quarters.

No Sergeants, Corporals, drummers, fifers, or private soldiers, are to appear in the barrack-yard, or street, without their hair being well platted and tucked under their hats; their shoes well blacked, stockings clean, black garters, black stocks, buckles bright, and clothes in thorough repair. *P. 234.*

The pioneers are to have an ax, a saw, and an apron, a cap with a leather crown, and a black bear-skin front. *P. 239.*

Of a Field-Day

To keep the regiment perfect, they must have two field-days a week, at least, and the manœuvres often varied; which will improve and direct the Officers, instead of tiring their patience with repetitions of the manual exercise. The Officers, on such days, should have their hair queued, and appear in regimental frock suits with their sashes, gorgets, and espontoons or fusees. The Non-commissioned Officers and private men must plait and tuck up their hair; be fully accoutred; put on their black linen gaiters, tops, and uniform buckles. *P. 206.*

Notes on the Dress of the Royal Artillery

(From Major Francis Duncan's *History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery*, London, 1879.)

Royal Irish Artillery

Dress was—Blue coats, red facings, cuff and collar gold embroidered; yellow worsted lace for all below rank of corporal; gold laced hat cocked, black leather cockade, white cloth breeches, short gaiters in summer, long in winter, white stockings. Men wore their hair powdered and clubbed. (*Vol. I, p. 167.*)

The Irish Artillery was established in 1756 and was amalgamated with the

Royal Artillery in 1801. The first employment of the Irish Artillery abroad was during the American War. In March, 1777, seventy men embarked under the command of an officer of the Royal Artillery and did duty under that corps in a manner which called forth the highest commendation from the officers under whom they served. (*Vol. I, pp. 161, 163, 164.*)

Royal Artillery

The dress of the Royal Artillery was blue Coat, faced with red. In 1768, white waistcoats, in place of red, and white breeches for both officers and men. In 1770 swords were given in place of the fuzees for arms of officers and the same sword exercise was adopted as was in use among dragoons. The German mode of wearing the sash around the waist was also adopted in 1770, in place of wearing it over the right shoulder. Epaulets in place of shoulder-knot. The non-commissioned officers and men wore hair plaited and turned up behind with a black ribbon or tape ¾ of a yard long in a bow-knot where tied. (*Vol. I, p. 242.*)

During 1771-75 the relief of the battalion serving in America took place, by the 4th Battalion, and on the latter fell all artillery duties at the beginning of the war. As the war developed the 4th was reinforced by 4 companies of the 3d Battalion, whose men and Lt. Fireworkers, were absorbed into the 4th Battalion. At the same time 4 companies of the 1st and 3d Battalions, under Phillips, were ordered to America and went with Burgoyne. Dress—Officers provide themselves with plain frocks, plain hats, with a gold band, button, and loop. Men's accoutrements which had been buff changed to white. Parade—Men in white breeches and stockings, black half-gaiters, hair clubbed. Officers, plain frocks, half-spatterdashes and queues, white cotton or thread stockings under spatterdashes. Gold button and loop on their plain hats. On duty—Officers, hair clubbed, hats cocked same as the men's. Hats of men worn with the front loops just over the nose. Black stocks entirely forbidden, white only being permitted for both officers and men. (*Vol. I, pp. 264-5.*)

On the 8th July, 1773, the 4th Battalion arrived in New York with exception of one company, which went to Newfoundland. (*Vol. I, p. 270.*)

At Head-Quarters of Gen. Pattison in New York: Hanging about in the vicinity of his house are orderlies, in different costume; the gunner in full dress, with his gold-laced cocked hat, with *black* feather, as was the custom then in the 4th Battalion, his hair clubbed and powdered, white stock, white breeches, and white stockings and armed with a carbine and bayonet; or perhaps in the marvellous undress invented for the battalion by Col. Cleveland, a blue jacket and brown trousers. (*Vol. I, p. 328-9.*)

Guards

A battalion of one thousand men, formed of fifteen men from each of the sixty-four companies, besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers, of the three regiments of Guards, was reviewed on Wimbledon Common on March 19, 1776, by his Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Wirtemburg: this battalion shortly afterwards, under command of Col. Edward Mathew of the Coldstream, embarked for America, and sailed from Portsmouth with the fleet under Commodore Hotham. On the twelfth of August, 1776, the Guards arrived at Staten Island where an army was already formed under General Howe. (Mackinnon's *Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards,* London, 1833, Vol. I, pp. 433-4.)

The three regiments which supplied the two battalions of Guards for American Service were clothed as per British War Office Records as follows:

First Regiment of Foot Guards

EXTRACT FROM WARRANT, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1770.

SERGEANTS—Coats, to have white lining (in place of blue). Cuffs, round and neat, loops diamond, and flat gilt buttons. Waistcoat, white, plain, in place of red. Breeches, white, plain, in place of blue.

DRUMMERS—Coats, white lining (in place of blue). Lace, white silk and tinsel stripes in lace. Cuff, like privates. Cape and wings trimmed white silk fringe, looped diamond fashion. Waistcoat and breeches—like privates.

CORPORALS—As privates, excepting silk epaulettes in place of worsted, shoulder knot. N. B. Grenadiers, blue wings (in place of red).

PRIVATE—White lining (in place of blue). Flat buttons. A neat round cuff, looped diamond, vest and breeches white, plain.

Coldstream Regiment

EXTRACT FROM ORDER 15TH NOVEMBER, 1773.

PRIVATE—Coat, 10 scalloped beaded loops on each by twos and large buttons. Cuff, small, round, laced 4 scallops beaded loops by twos and large buttons. Cross pockets, 4 loops as cuffs, and lace formed upon the hips and back to answer the loops (instead of flat points). Lining—white padua lining and welted pockets. Waistcoat, white cloth, good quality. Breeches, white cloth, good quality.

GRENADIER—As Private, except extra wings of blue cloth, laced and fringed, 6 small pointed loops by twos with shoulder-straps to answer and join in imitation of epaulettes.

DRUMMER—As Private, except 6 laces on sleeves and body, laced state fashion, 4 loops on cuffs, wings crossed barred.

SERGEANTS—As Privates, except gold epaulet.

Third Regiment of Foot Guards

EXTRACT FROM WARRANT APRIL 9, 1768.

SERGEANTS—Scarlet coat lined white: Blue cape laced to button on lappel. Blue lappel straight and narrow, to waist, gold laced and ten pointed loops set on 2 and 2. (See later regulations). Cuff, small round blue, bound gold, 4 loops set 2 and 2. Pockets, straight, gold laced 4 loops set 2 and 2. Skirts, 1 plait only. Back skirt of the coat bound with gold lace, and 2 loops on each skirt. Epaulet, gold laced and fringe, lined with blue, the rose made open for blue to appear. Skirts, looped back blue cloth laced with gold, pointed at each end. Waistcoat, button on the loop, buttons numbered.

SERGEANTS—Waistcoat, plain white cloth, straight pocket, buttons set 2 and 2. Breeches, plain white cloth, regiment buttons. Hat, laced with gold loops and fringe to the button loop, regiment buttons. (N. B.—Grenadier Sergeants, have two epaulettes, black fur caps, with yellow plates.)

CORPORALS—Coat lined white, Blue facings laced white worsted lace, as Sergeants. Cape, Cuff, Epaulettes and shoulder-straps laced with silver lace as Sergeants. (N. B.—Grenadier Corporals have two epaulettes.)

PRIVATES—As Corporals worsted lace but no epaulettes. (N. B.—Grenadiers have two epaulettes.)

DRUMMERS—Coat white cloth: lined blue, cape cuff, lappel and wing, laced regimental lace as Sergeants. The coat laced down the seams, sleeves, sides and skirts as per pattern approved of. Waistcoats, red bound with lace. Breeches, white. (N. B.—Grenadiers: Black fur caps, white plates.) White fur caps, yellow plates.

ALTERATIONS 11TH JULY, 1774.

Lappels—looped 3 and 3: 9 loops on lappel. Cuffs—each 3 loops. Pockets —each 3 loops and skirts back each, 3 loops. Lining—white padua serge.

Brigade Orders 17 February, 1776

His Majesty has been pleased to order a company of Light Infantry to be formed from the detachment of the Guards intended for foreign service.

Brigade Orders 12th March, 1776

His Majesty has been pleased to permit the officers of the detachment to make up an uniform with white lace, like the privates of their respective regiments; the Sergeants to have their coats laced with white lace instead of gold, and the coats of the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and drummers of the Light Infantry company, to be cut according to the pattern to be seen in the orderly-room of the Coldstream regiment. This order relates only to the present clothing.

The officers and sergeants, on this occasion were ordered to lay aside their "spontoons" and "halberts" instead of which they were to be armed with "fusees." (This on account of American Sharp-shooters.) Mackinnon's *Coldstream Guards,* Vol. I, pp. 433-4.

Notes from the Carleton Papers at the Royal Institution of Great Britain

1776—Extract from a letter of J. Robinson to Howe. "30 Watch-coats for each battalion etc. 4200 were provided for Howe's Army in 1776."

1776—Extract from a letter of Mure, Son & Atkinson to Howe. "To provide a pair of thick milled woolen mittens for every man in both Armies."

1777—Extract from a letter of Lord Barrington to Howe. "A detachment of 100 men under Captain Ferguson of the 70th Foot and proper officer sent to America to test the utility of some barrel pieces of new construction. A quantity of green cloth is sent if a distinctive dress is desired for this detachment."

1778—Return made at Rutland, by Samuel Remington, Lt. and Q.M. Royal Artillery, of necessaries for detachment of Artillery, 3 Companies and two detachments. Irish linen, cambric, lawn, checked linen for shirts, black ribbon for hair, green camblet, black callemanco, stockings, pen knives, thread, tea, velvet stocks etc. Checked linen for shirts was also asked for from time to time for "troops of Convention" and all, also cotton check.

Other British Uniform Notes

Deserted from 82d Regiment of Foot—Thomas Hynes, a laborer—wore "his regimental jacket, faced black, the number of the regiment on the buttons, blue cloth gaiter trousers, round hat with white lace." Signed: J. Gunning, lieut. col. 82d Reg't. (*Rivington's Royal Gazette, Jan. 12, 1780,* and *Gaine's New York Gazette Jan. 3, 1780.*)

Winter clothing for British Army—1776-7. "Previous to this [February 1777] all the Troops were provided with Blanket Coats and Leggins, as also a woolen or fur cap and mittens to protect the face, ears and hands against the inclemency of the weather."—*Lieut. Hadden's Journal, p. 38.*

84th or Royal Highland Emigrants

On June 13, 1775, this Regiment was revived in America by Lt. Col. Allan McClean, as the Royal Highland Emigrants, being principally recruited from the Scotch settlers in Nova Scotia. The Regiment was dressed and equipped the same as the 42d Highlanders. In 1779 the Regiment was placed on the establishment and numbered the 84th. They rendered good service during the war for upwards of eight years, being again disbanded at the close of the War in 1783. It consisted of two battalions.—*Preface* to G. A. Raikes' *History of the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrants.*

Light Horse

Another work to which Lt. Lefferts had recourse is *The Discipline of the Light Horse,* By Capt. Robert Hinde, of the Royal Regiment of Foresters, Light Dragoons . . . London 1778. One specially interested in the Light Horse will find it indispensable. It contains a special warrant for the Light Horse, but the dress of that branch of the service is covered by the Warrant of 1768 printed in this volume and is therefore omitted here.

UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCIAL TROOPS, 1775–1783

PLATES XXXVIII–XLIII

Butler's Rangers, 1777

This Tory Company was raised in Tryon County, N. Y., in 1777 by Colonel John Butler, and like Johnson's Royal Greens they were hated by the Americans for their inhumanity at Wyoming, Cherry-valley, and the Mohawk.

We find their uniform consisted of dark green coats faced with scarlet and lined the same, a waistcoat of green cloth, and the buckskin Indian leggings reaching from the ankle to waist, or the leather overalls worn by the American riflemen. Their caps were almost skull caps of black jacked leather, with a black leather cockade on the left side, and a brass plate in front embossed with the letters G.R. and the words Butler's Rangers, as shown in the drawing.

Their belts were of buff leather and crossed on the breast where they were held in place by a brass plate marked in the same manner and with the same words as the cap plate.

BUTLER'S RANGERS, 1777
PRIVATE

De Lancey's Brigade, 1776–1783

This Corps was recruited by Oliver De Lancey of New York, from the Loyalists of New York, Westchester, Kings and Queens Counties of New York State, and was to consist of three battalions of 500 men each.

The uniform adopted was a red coat with plain dark blue facings, white metal buttons, white linings, white small clothes and short black spatterdashes, and cocked hats with broad white bindings.

The only distinction in dress was the arrangement of the buttons on the coats: the 1st Battalion having 10 buttons on each lapel at equal distance; the 2nd, 10 buttons by twos, and the 3rd Battalion, 9 buttons in groups of three.

In 1777, and afterward during the war, the men in winter were provided with leather caps and long brown cloth trousers, and in summer with white linen trousers and their contract hats with broad white binding.

The officers wore silver hat cords and loop, silver epaulets, gorget, and breastplate on their crossbelts, silver buttons arranged as the men's, and while on duty wore crimson sashes and carried short light muskets or fusils. They usually wore boots, but if the men were ordered out in spatterdashes the officers wore the same.

In the plate, from left to right we see a private of the 1st Battalion in full campaign dress, a private of the 2nd Battalion in light marching order, and on the right an officer in parade dress.

DE LANCEY'S BRIGADE, 1776–1783
PRIVATES AND OFFICER

De Lancey's Refugees or the "Cow Boys," 1780

In 1777 this well known Corps consisted of 4 troops of light dragoons, and 7 companies of infantry, under command of Major Barmore. Later they became famous under command of Colonel James De Lancey of West Farms. The dragoons under Col. De Lancey were recruited from some of the best families in Westchester County and New York. They were organized for patrol duty in Westchester County, and served there throughout the War.

They also became known as the "Cow Boys" from their additional duty of bringing in cattle and other supplies to the British Army in New York City. At first their dress uniform consisted of cocked felt hats, green coats faced with white, white waistcoat and breeches, and brown cloth leggings. The infantry companies retained this dress throughout the War.

The light dragoons, however, in 1780, were furnished with leather helmets with bearskin crest, riding jackets with black collars and cuffs for duty, and the accoutrements of the regular light dragoons of the British Army.

From the organization of this Corps in 1776, the discipline was strict and the men well drilled, having some of the regular troops of the Line encamped near them who were joined in their manœuvers as an example for the correct movements.

DE LANCEY'S REFUGEES OR THE "COW BOYS," 1780

Emmerich's Chasseurs, 1776

Lt. Colonel Andreas Emmerich's Chasseurs or mounted infantry were the most celebrated of his corps. When first raised the corps consisted of one musketeer company, one of riflemen and one troop of light dragoons. This picture shows the chasseurs mounted and dismounted. Their discipline was very strict. The uniform of green and white was the dress adopted by the British Government for all Loyalist or Provincial commands in 1776, with facings of white, green or blue cloth.

Emmerich's corps was the first one raised by the British for patrol duty in Westchester County or the so-called "Neutral Ground." It became very famous in that section, where it often acted in conjunction with the Hessian Yagers and De Lancey's Refugees.

EMMERICH'S CHASSEURS, 1776

Johnson's Royal Regiment of New York, 1776
The Royal Greens

This Loyalist Regiment was also called the Queen's Loyal Americans, or the Royal Regiment of New York, but was best known as the "Royal Greens" by the Americans, who particularly hated the men on account of their inhumanity when in the field. It was raised in 1776 by Sir John Johnson of New York, from among the Tories of Tryon County, N. Y., and among Canadians. The number of enlisted men varied from time to time, for in 1777, at Fort Schuyler, the entire regiment consisted of but one hundred and thirty-eight men.

Their uniform of green and white, as shown in the drawing, was the dress adopted by the British Government for all Loyalist or Provincial commands in 1776. The facings at first were to be of white, green or blue cloth, but later orange, red or black was added as the commanding officers chose. The buttons of pewter were stamped with the Crown and the letters "R. P." for "Royal Provincial." Their leggings were of brown cloth to the knee. The belts of buff leather were the same as in the regular British service. The hats of coarse felt were laced or bound with white tape.

As in the British Line, the drummers reversed the colors of the dress, wearing white coats with green waistcoats and breeches. The light infantry company wore small wings of green cloth on their shoulders, laced with white, as shown on the grenadier of the 5th Foot, Plate XXX.

J. F. Pringle, in his *Lunenburgh or the old Eastern District* (1890, p. 183), says: "On the first formation of the corps the uniform may have been green, but it was certainly scarlet at a subsequent period. The uniform worn by Lieut. Jeremiah French, of the second battalion, is still in existence, carefully preserved by his granddaughter, Mrs. Knight, now living at Cornwall. The coat is of scarlet cloth, with blue facings and gold lace, a small epaulette of gold fringe on each shoulder. The buttons are gilt, with the letters and words 'K. R. R., New York' stamped on them. The dress waistcoat is scarlet, with gilt buttons. The undress waistcoat and breeches are of white cloth. The suit requires only the cocked hat, stockings, boots and buckled shoes, and crimson sash, to be complete."

JOHNSON'S ROYAL REGIMENT OF NEW YORK, 1776
PRIVATE

Queen's Rangers, 1776–1783

This famous and active corps, first unofficially known as "Rogers's Corps," was much reduced in strength in 1777, when it was placed under command of Captain Simcoe of the Grenadier Company of the 40th Foot, who was given the rank of Major. It consisted at that time of eight companies of riflemen and one company each of grenadiers, light infantry and Highlanders in their native dress. Thirty men were mounted in January 1778, and given a distinctive hussar dress. In 1780, three troops of Light Dragoons were added to the Corps, and Major Simcoe was given the rank of lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

At first, the infantry of the Corps wore cocked hats with white bindings, green coats and waistcoats faced with blue, white small-clothes and black linen spatterdashes in summer, and brown cloth gaiters reaching to the knee, in winter. In 1780, the entire infantry were given the black leather caps shown in the figure of the light infantry company, with exception of the Grenadier company, who retained their tall black cloth caps.

The feathers of green and white were worn only on dress occasions. Black was added to these feathers after the death of Major André, by order of General Clinton, as Major Simcoe had been entrusted with the secret orders issued at that time.

The Hussar Troop wore a short coatee with double row of pewter buttons, green breeches, short boots, and a high busby with green bag and were armed with pistols and sabers only. The Light Dragoons wore leather caps with black bearskin crest, green jackets, buckskin breeches and black top boots. They were armed like the Hussar Troop.

Sergeants were distinguished by silver lace around collar and cuffs, and a feather on their caps.

All the mounted men and the light infantry company wore white metal chain shoulder-straps. Black leather accouterments were furnished the Corps, in place of the buff or white belts worn by the regiments of the line.

The badge of the Corps was a small white metal crescent with QUEEN'S RANGERS engraved on it. This was worn on the front of the cap.

The campaign dress is shown in the figure of the light infantry man.

The figures in the picture, from left to right, represent: private of grenadier company, in full dress; private of hussar troop; sergeant of light dragoon troop, in campaign dress; private of light infantry company, in campaign dress; rifleman of battalion company.

QUEEN'S RANGERS, 1776–1783

British Provincial Troops Raised in America, 1775–1783

The dress of the Loyalist or Provincial troops in 1776 was green, with facings of white, green or blue cloth, but later orange, red or black were added, as the commanding officers chose. In 1778 the Provincial regiments with a few exceptions were changed to red coats. A list of these organizations from Lt. Lefferts' data follows:

AMERICAN LEGION—Benedict Arnold, Brig. Gen. Cavalry and Infantry.
ARMED BOATMEN—William Luce, Captain.
BATTEAUMEN—Peter Van Alstine, Captain.
BLACK PIONEERS—George Martin, Captain.
BRITISH LEGION—Lord Cathcart, Colonel. Bannastre Tarleton, Lt. Col.
BUCKS COUNTY LIGHT DRAGOONS—Thomas Sanford Watson, Captain. With Queen's Rangers in 1779. Attached to British Line October 25, 1780.
BUCKS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS—Evan Thomas, Captain. Riflemen.
BUTLER'S RANGERS—John Butler, Colonel.
CALEDONIAN VOLUNTEERS—Raised in Philadelphia.
CHESTER COUNTY LIGHT DRAGOONS—Jacob James, Captain. In British Line July 18, 1778.
DE DIEMAR'S HUSSARS—Frederick De Diemar, Captain. In Queen's Rangers April 20, 1780.
DE LANCEY'S REFUGEES—Col. James De Lancey.
DE LANCEY'S BRIGADE: 1ST BATTALION—Brigadier General Oliver De Lancey, Colonel. John Harris Cruger, Lt. Col.
2ND BATTALION—George Brewerton, Colonel.
3RD BATTALION—Gabriel G. Ludlow,Colonel.
EMMERICH'S CHASSEURS—Andreas Emmerich, Lt. Col. Cavalry and Infantry.
FERGUSON'S (RIFLE) CORPS—Patrick Ferguson, Major.
FLORIDA RANGERS—Lt. Col. Thomas Brown, 1781.
GEORGIA LIGHT DRAGOONS—Archibald Campbell, Captain.
GEORGIA LOYALISTS—James Wright, Major.
GUIDES AND PIONEERS—John Aldington, Major. Beverly Robinson, Colonel.
HIERLIHY'S CORPS—Timothy Hierlihy, Lt. Col.
KING'S AMERICAN DRAGOONS—Benjamin Thompson, Lt. Col. (Lord Rumford).
KING'S (CAROLINA) RANGERS—Thomas Browne, Lt. Col.

KING'S AMERICAN REGIMENT or Associated Refugees. Edmund Fanning, Colonel.

KING'S ORANGE RANGERS—John Bayard, Lt. Col.

LOYAL AMERICAN RANGERS—William Odell, Major.

LOYAL AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS—Hon. Timothy Ruggles, Brig. Formed in Boston November 17, 1775.

LOYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT—Beverly Robinson, Colonel.

LOYAL FORESTERS—John Connolly, Lt. Col.

LOYAL IRISH VOLUNTEERS—James Forrest, Captain. Formed in Boston December 7, 1775.

LOYAL KING'S COUNTY MILITIA—17 Companies.

LOYAL NEWPORT ASSOCIATORS

LOYAL NEW ENGLANDERS—George Wightman, Lt. Col.

LOYAL NOVA SCOTIA VOLUNTEERS—Gov. Francis Legge, Colonel. Later Col. John Parr.

LOYAL QUEENS COUNTY REGIMENT—17 Companies.

LOYAL QUEENS LIGHT DRAGOONS—Whitehead, Captain.

LOYAL QUEENS LIGHT DRAGOONS—Stephen Hewlett, Captain.

LOYAL QUEENS LIGHT DRAGOONS—Stephen Youngs, Captain. All under Archibald Hamilton, as Colonel of the Queens County Militia, 1777-1783.

LOYAL SUFFOLK COUNTY MILITIA

LOYAL WESTCHESTER VOLUNTEERS—Isaac Hatfield, Colonel.

MARYLAND LOYALISTS—James Chalmers, Lt. Col. Raised in Philadelphia November 15, 1777.

NASSAU BLUES—William Axtell, Colonel.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS—Brig. Gen. Cortlandt Skinner. Brigade Organized in July, 1776.

1st Battalion Elisha Laurence, Lt. Col.

2nd Battalion John Morris, Lt. Col.

3d Battalion E. Vaughan Dongan, Lt. Col.

4th Battalion Abraham Van Buskirk, Lt. Col.

5th Battalion Joseph Barton, Lt. Col.

6th Battalion Isaac Allen, Lt. Col.

NEW YORK RANGERS, FIRST INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF—Christopher Benson, Captain.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS—George Turnbull, Lt. Col. Later 3d American Regiment.

NEWPORT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY

North Carolina Dragoons—Richard Gilles, Captain.

North Carolina Highland Regiment—Alexander Stewart, Lt. Col.

North Carolina Independent Company—Eli Branson, Captain.

North Carolina Volunteers—Samuel Bryan, Lt. Col. Known as Bryan's Corps.

Philadelphia 1st Troop Light Dragoons—Richard Hovenden, Captain. In British Line July 18, 1778.

Pennsylvania Loyalists—William Allen, Lt. Col. Raised in Philadelphia November 15, 1777.

Prince of Wales American Regiment—Montfort Browne, Brig. Gen. Gabriel De Veber, Lt. Col.

Provincial Light Infantry—Thomas Barclay, Major.

Queen's Rangers—John G. Simcoe, Lt. Col. Later the 1st American Regiment.

Royal Fencible Americans—Joseph Gorham, Lt. Col.

Roger's King's Rangers—Robert Rogers, Lt. Col.

Roman Catholic Volunteers—Alfred Clifton, Lt. Col. Raised in Philadelphia November 15, 1777.

Royal American Reformees—Rudolphus Ritzema, Lt. Col.

Royal Garrison Battalion—Robert Donkin, Lt. Col.

Royal Greens (Johnson's)—Sir John Johnson, Colonel.

Royal Highland Emigrants—John Small, Lt. Col. Later in Line as 84th Foot.

Royal North British Volunteers—Formed in Boston 1775.

Royal North Carolina Regiment—John Hamilton, Lt. Col.

South Carolina Dragoons—Edward Fenwick, Captain.

South Carolina Loyal Militia—Richard King, Colonel. Cavalry and Infantry.

South Carolina Rangers—John Harrison, Major.

South Carolina Royalists—Alexander Innes, Colonel. Cavalry and Infantry.

Volunteers of New England—Joshua Upham, Major.

Volunteers of Ireland—Lord Rawdon, Colonel. Later in Line as 105th Foot.

Wentworth's Volunteers—Daniel Murray, Major (or New Hampshire Regiment).

West Florida Foresters—Adam Chrystie, Captain.

WEST JERSEY VOLUNTEERS—John Van Dyke, Lt. Col.
YORK VOLUNTEERS RIFLE CO.—John Althause, Captain (one Company of the New York Volunteers).

Loyalists Commissioned Colonels in America and Commanders of Other Corps

Thomas Barton, Colonel (Barton's Corps). Christopher Billopp, Colonel (Billopp's Corps). Nathaniel Chandler, Colonel (Chandler's Corps). ——— Boyd, Colonel (Tory Corps in Carolina). Abraham C. Cuyler, Colonel (Cuyler's Corps of Long Island).

Notes on Uniforms of the British Provincial Troops

Simcoe's *Military Journal* states that the mounted men of the Queen's Rangers were termed Hussars, and wore high caps and were armed with sword and such pistols as could be bought or captured.

The Clothing of the Provincials was served by contract. It being determined for the next year [1778] to clothe the Provincials in red, Major Simcoe exerted himself to preserve the Rangers in green, and to procure for them green waistcoats; his purpose was to wear the waistcoats with their sleeves during the campaign, and to add sleeves to the shell or outer coat, to be worn over the waistcoat in winter: green is without comparison the best color for light troops with dark accoutrements, and if put on in the spring, by autumn it nearly fades with the leaves, preserving its characteristics of being scarcely discernible at a distance. (Simcoe's *Military Journal,* p. 37-38.)

Ordered to Charleston March 23, 1780—The soldiers were new clothed and accoutred, and the regiment had substituted light caps, neat and commodious, in the room of the miserable contract hats, which had been sent from England. (*Ibid.,* p. 137.)

Tarleton's British Legion were mostly clothed in white in the South. (*Ibid.,* p. 210.)

The New York Gazette for June 17, 1778, relates that "The New Levies have changed their green coats for red ones, and Mr. Skinner's poor deluded followers begin now to see that this is but a prelude to their being drafted to fill up the British regiments."

The First Independent Company of New York Rangers, commanded by Captain Christopher Benson, was formed for the defense of New York City

during the British occupation. Its members furnished their own uniform, which consisted of a short red coat with blue lapels, cuffs and cape lined with white, and a buck hat with a black feather, according to the original enlistment roll of the company, in the possession of the New-York Historical Society.

"A List of the Officers of the Army, serving in North America . . . New York 1783" in the library of The New-York Historical Society contains manuscript notes written by a contemporary in 1783 giving the dress of a number of the provincial corps as follows:

QUEEN'S RANGERS—Cavalry—Short green coats or jackets, black collar and cuffs: Plain black cloth hussar caps, wtih device on front. Infantry—Infantry dress as above except the cap.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS—Red coats with buff facings.

BRITISH LEGION—Short, round, tight, green jackets, black collar and cuffs and lapels, with variety button-holes.

KING'S AMERICAN REGIMENT—Red coats with olive facings, and variety button-holes.

LOYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT—Red coats with buff facings plain.

FENCIBLE AMERICANS—Red coats with black lapels and white lace.

NOVA SCOTIA VOLUNTEERS—Red coats with green lapels plain.

1ST NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS—Red coats with blue lapels with lace equal distance. 4 Battalions.

2D NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS—Red coats with blue lapels with lace by 2's.

3D NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS—Red coats with blue lapels with lace by 3's close.

DE LANCEY'S BRIGADE, 1ST BATTALION—Red coats, plain blue lapels.
2D BATTALION—Red coats, plain buttons by 2's.

PRINCE OF WALES AMERICAN REGIMENT—Red coats with blue facings and variety lace.

KING'S ORANGE RANGERS—Red coats with bright yellow facings and white lace.

MARYLAND LOYALISTS—Red coats with olive facings and variety lace, white.

SOUTH CAROLINA ROYALISTS—Red coats with yellow facings and variety lace, white (lapel red).

GARRISON BATTALION—Red coats with green collar and cuffs, and variety lace, white.

KING'S (CAROLINA) RANGERS—Short green coats, crimson collar and cuffs, and lapels plain green.

KING'S AMERICAN DRAGOONS—Red coats short, blue facings, variety lace, helmeted caps.

GUIDES AND PIONEERS—Short red coats, black collar and cuffs, and red lapels.
(ROYAL) NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS—Red coats with blue facings plain.
PENNSYLVANIA LOYALISTS—Red coats, olive facings, variety lace.

Onderdonk's Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, N. Y., Second Series, page 43, records the following:

R. O. Feb. 7, 1780. Colonel Hamilton desires that the officers of the *Regiment of Loyal Queens County* will provide themselves immediately each with a uniform or regimentals. It is to be scarlet, faced with blue, with white lining, white waistcoat and breeches, and silver buttons, with a silver epaulet, a well cocked hat with silver button and loops and silver hat-band.

Rivington's *Royal Gazette* for March 10, 1779, advertises a deserter from the 3rd Battalion of Brig. Gen. DeLancey's Brigade, Capt. Elijah Miles' Company, as wearing a short blue coat, red trousers, a large round hat.

NOTES FROM THE "CARLETON PAPERS" AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN

1776—Sent out to Howe (for Provincials). 5000 Uniform suits including 4 sergeants and 2 drummers to every 100, the coats green, lined with white baize, waistcoats and breeches white cloth, white buttons. 10,000 yards of woolen cloth for leggins, 5000 round hats. 6000 yards red cloth same as used for the marching regiments. 750 yards of cloth for facings of 3000 coats at ¼ yard each, white 300, green 300, blue 150.

1776—Sent out to Howe (for Provincials). Brown linen for lining pockets. Buttons, 5 dozen to each suit. Dark brown cloth for leggings, 6000 yards. Linen for shirts. Rollers (white stocks), 6000. Hats, 3000. Buckles, 3000 pair. Shoes, 6000 pair. Stockings, 6000 pair.

1778—Clothing in store at New York, for Provincials. For mounted infantry: Holsters with leather tops and cyphers. Blue great coats. For the infantry —1 saddle, girth, breastplate, crupper, etc. For the cavalry—Holsters with bearskin tops, 1 velvet stock, 1 great coat, wood canteens, privates' helmets, sergeants' helmets with feathers, chain shoulderstraps.

1778—In New York store also for Provincials. Green cloth for full suits, as well as red cloth for coats.

1780—Provincial drummers' coats to be different colours, as per the regimental facings, white, bluff, orange, black.

1781—Clothing invoices for Queen's Rangers, etc. Knapsacks with buff belts. Canteens with strings for infantry, with belts for cavalry. Axes with cases and belts. Steel spurs. Hats laced. Caps with black bear helmet, etc.

1781—Red cloaks for cavalry Provincial troops.

1780—Clothing list Royal Provincial troops. Queens Rangers: green jackets, waistcoats and breeches white, velvet stocks; privates, brass buckles. Lord Rawdon [volunteers of Ireland], coats, waistcoats and breeches white, velvet stocks. New York Volunteers: green coats, waistcoats and breeches white, Sergeants laced hats. British Legion: green jackets, white waistcoat and breeches; drummers, green waistcoats and breeches. Provincial facings, white, buff, blue, black, orange and green. Cavalry, plush breeches. Royal Provincials: one regiment faced with green, one with blue; buttons marked.

UNIFORMS OF THE FRENCH ARMY, 1778–1783

PLATES XLIV–XLVI

Gâtinois Regiment of Infantry, 1781

Grenadier Company

This regiment was formed in 1776 by dividing the regiment of Auvergne, and was number 18 in the Line of the French Army. In 1777 it was sent to the West Indies. At that period the men wore the same uniform as the Auvergne regiment, but with yellow collars on the coats instead of violet. They took part in the siege of Savannah in 1779, under D'Estaing, and were again in America in 1781, under Saint Simon before Yorktown.

In the picture we see the dress uniform worn in 1781.

The grenadier company was distinguished from those of the battalion by red cloth epaulets, by a red worsted pompon on their hats, and by their side arms or cutlass. The battalion companies had white cloth epaulets piped with yellow, and pompons of blue, yellow, or crimson, according to the number and place of the company in the battalion.

The corporals were distinguished from the privates by two blue cloth stripes on each sleeve.

GÂTINOIS REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, 1781
CORPORAL OF GRENADIER COMPANY IN PARADE DRESS

Saintonge Regiment of Infantry, 1781

The four regiments of infantry, under the command of the Comte de Rochambeau, sent by France in 1780 to aid the American states, were all of the regular establishment, and were a picked body of officers and men. They were splendidly equipped in every detail of the latest regulation of 1779.

The Saintonge regiment, the 85th of the French Line, wore white cloth coats and waistcoats, faced and piped with dark green. Their buttons were gilt, with the regimental number stamped on them. In summer, they wore linen breeches and white canvas gaiters. In winter, black cloth breeches, and black stockings and gaiters except for parade and full dress, when they wore white tricot breeches and gray-white worsted gaiters. The gaiters were buttoned at the knee to the breeches and required no garters.

No striking distinction in dress was made between the officers and men, beyond the fact that the officers' uniforms were of finer cloth. The officers' gorgets were of gilt with the Royal Arms superimposed in silver; their epaulets and sword knots were of gilt braid with red silk mixture, according to rank. The officers were also distinguished by a tuft of white goathair on their hats. The men wore small round pompons of worsted.

One of Rochambeau's first orders on his arrival in America was to have the officers and men add a small black cockade to the white dimity ones worn on their hats, in compliment to the American army, which had adopted black cockades.

The officers while on campaign wore cloaks of white cloth, with a cape six or seven inches wide on the shoulders, bordered with a one-inch gilt lace, and made of dark green, the color of the regimental facing. No jabots or cuffs of lace, and no sashes were allowed at this period, and the coat collars and lapels were always worn hooked.

SAINTONGE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, 1781
CAPTAIN IN PARADE DRESS

Saintonge Regiment of Infantry, 1779–1783

Drummer

All drummers at this period wore dark French blue coats trimmed with wide crimson and white braid around collar, cuffs, lapels, and down all the seams. In addition, the ornamental braid or lace was arranged as follows: below the lapels three stripes on each side; on the pocket flaps, a border and three stripes; under the pockets, three stripes. The lapels were always the color of the regimental facings. The coats were lined with white cloth, with the skirts hooked back at the base. Waistcoats and breeches were white, and were made of linen in summer and wool or tricot in winter. Long white linen gaiters were worn in summer, and for all parades, but for winter duty, the gaiters were long black cloth ones. The drummers' arms were short sabers with brass hilts.

The body of the drums was of copper, twelve inches high and fourteen in diameter, and was decorated only with the embossed number of the regiment.

The drum major's uniform was the same as the drummers', but with narrow gilt braid, arranged as above, instead of crimson and white braid. Fifers and musicians also wore the same, except that they had narrow silver braid.

The crimson and white wool braid was the Colonel-General's pattern for all the Line drummers except those of the Royal Regiments.

SAINTONGE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, 1779–1783
DRUMMER IN PARADE DRESS

Uniforms of the French Army in America, 1780–1782

Infantry

The private men, corporals, and sergeants wore white cloth coat and waistcoat, white linen shirt; white knit breeches of tricot in winter, white linen breeches in summer; long white canvas gaiters in summer and for all parades, but long black cloth gaiters for duty in winter; hats bound with black tape, cocked as per regulation, with a small uniform button and a white dimity cockade three and one half inches in diameter. Grenadiers wore above the cockade a round tuft of red worsted. Chasseurs wore above the cockade a round tuft of green worsted. The companies of fusiliers had a tuft of the distinctive regimental color. Grenadiers did not wear fur hats at this time, but hats the same as the battalion men.

DETAILS OF COAT: STANDING COLLAR about one inch high, always hooked.

LAPELS, to be hooked in front, and to be eighteen inches long and three and one half inches at the greatest width, seven small buttons on each side, and three large buttons under the lapels, the first two to button if necessary.

CUFFS, cut four inches long, open on the outside between the two seams, and closed with four small buttons, two on the cuffs and two on the coat.

POCKETS, cut four inches long, three large buttons, the flaps piped with the distinctive color of the regiment.

The lapels, cuffs, and pocket flaps were edged with a piping of the regimental color.

EPAULET, cloth two inches wide and piped with the distinctive color. For grenadiers the epaulet was red lined with white; for chasseurs, green lined with white.

SKIRT ORNAMENT, cloth of the prevailing color, and of the following design: Fleur-de-lis for fusiliers; grenade for grenadiers; hunting-horn for chasseurs.

POMPONS OF BATTALION MEN. Each regiment was divided into two battalions of four companies each, which were distinguished by pompons of the following colors: 1st company, royal blue; 2nd company, gold-color; 3rd company, violet; 4th company, crimson. The pompons of the companies

of the first battalion were entirely of the prescribed color. Of the second battalion, the pompons were half white, the right side being white, the left side, of the proper company color.

The French infantry regiments of the Line were numbered and arranged according to seniority, and, except the Royal, the Princes' regiments, and the Picardie, they were grouped in ten classes or series of six regiments each. Each class was composed of two divisions of three regiments each. The distinguishing colors of the ten classes were as follows, in 1779:

1st sky blue	6th yellow (chrome)
2d black	7th crimson
3d violet	8th silver gray
4th iron gray	9th aurora (gold)
5th rose	10th dark green

The first regiment of each division had lapels and cuffs of the distinguishing color of its class; the second had lapels of solid color, and only a piping of the color on the cuffs; the third had cuffs of solid color and only a piping around the lapels. All had pocket flaps piped with the distinctive color. The three regiments of the first division of each class had yellow buttons and cross or horizontal pockets; the three of the second division had white buttons and long or vertical pockets. The buttons were all stamped with the number of the regiment in the Line.

The following were the infantry regiments of the Line which served on continent of America, together with their numbers, class and division; with the place of the regiments in their divisions:

Number in the Line	*Name*	*Class*	*Division of the Class*	*Regiment of the Division*
12	Auxerrois	2	2	2
13	Bourbonnais	2	2	3
16	Agénois	3	1	3
18	Gâtinois	3	2	2
34	Touraine	5	2	3
41	Soissonnais	7	1	1
51	Hainault	7	2	3
85	Saintonge	10	1	3
86	Foix	10	2	1

Royal blue was the distinguishing color of the seven Royal regiments, and red, of the Princes' regiments.

Non-Commissioned Officers

The non-commissioned officers were distinguished from the private men by stripes or half-chevrons on the sleeves. Sergeant-majors had on each sleeve two stripes of silver galloon sewn obliquely one half inch above the cuff, and from seam to seam on the outside, the stripes being one quarter of an inch apart. Sergeants had one silver stripe placed the same as the lower one of the sergeant-major's. Corporals had two blue worsted stripes, arranged like the sergeant-major's. Sub-corporals had one blue worsted stripe worn like the sergeant's. Those of the regiments that wore red or blue coats had stripes of white cotton. All the stripes were bordered with piping of the distinctive regimental color. The sergeants carried canes, as in the British army. On service, the non-commissioned officers were armed with gun and bayonet. Sergeants had also a short saber but without a knot. The saber and bayonet were on the same belt over the right shoulder.

Officers

Officers' uniforms were exactly like the men's, but of finer cloth. No silk or laced button holes were allowed and piping only like the men's. Hats for soldiers and officers were the same size and shape, but the officers' were bordered with black silk braid one half inch wide, and trimmed with cockade of white dimity three and one half inches in diameter. Above the cockade was worn a tuft of white goathair. No feathers were allowed. Collars, one and three quarter inches high, were of horse hair lined with white kid, and of white dimity like the soldiers'. Jabots and cuffs of lace were forbidden at this time. The hooks of the collar and the first two of the breast were always hooked. In summer, the officers wore white dimity vests with sleeves and tails uniform in each regiment, and breeches of the same. These were to be made the same as the cloth ones. All kinds of embroidery or spangles were forbidden. Gorgets were of gilded copper with the Royal Arms in silver, in the center. Leggings were made of canvas, either white or blackened. In winter, they wore gray-white worsted leggings with cloth buttons. From the first of October to the first of April, they wore black worsted cloth breeches and black worsted or silk stockings, but if on parade or duty they wore white breeches and gaiters, and silver buckles on their shoes.

In peace, the officers wore a redingote with a straight collar one and three quarter inches high, and with a cape six to seven inches on the shoulders, and seven to eight inches long behind. The coat was of twilled cloth, with regimental facings, the cape bordered with galloon one inch wide, of gold or silver.

In war, the officers wore a mantle or cloak of the color of the infantry, the cape bordered with galloon one inch wide, as mentioned above.

Epaulets of the officers of different grades were as follows:

Mestre-de-camp commandant, two of full gold or silver braid, with heavy bullion and plaited cord fringe.

Second Mestre-de-camp, same, but crossed lengthwise in the middle by a flame-colored silk cord, braided like the metal cords.

Third Mestre-de-camp, same, but with two silk cords.

Lieutenant Colonel, one on the left shoulder like that of the mestre-de-camp commandant.

Major, two of gold or silver, with heavy bullion fringe only.

Captain-commandant, one on the left shoulder, like that of the major.

Second Captain, same, but with a flame-colored silk cord lengthwise.

Third Captain, same, but with two silk cords.

First Lieutenant, one on the left shoulder, with squares of flame-colored silk, and fringe of metal and silk, in the proportion of the body of the epaulet.

Second Lieutenant, same, but with a flame-colored silk cord lengthwise, above the squares.

Ensign, one on the left shoulder, with a field of flame-colored silk and squares of gold or silver, and fringe of metal and silk in the proportion of the body of the epaulet.

Second ensign, same, but with a braided metal cord lengthwise.

Color Bearer, one of flame-colored silk, with gold or silver piping and mixed fringe.

Brigadier, epaulet of his rank, with gold or silver embroidered star, the reverse of the metal of the epaulet.

The epaulets were gold if the buttons of the regiment were gilt, and silver, if the buttons were white.

Sword guards were of gilded copper and the handles of gilded silver. The blades were strong and twenty-six to twenty-eight inches long. Sword knots were of mixed gold or silver wire and flame-colored silk, in the same form as the epaulet, the tassel or acorn with fringe mixed in the same manner. Sword belts were worn as a baldric, and the strap with the cartridge box, each two inches wide. These, with the gun sling, were of white buffalo. The cartridge box was about seven inches long, two wide and three deep, and was pierced with thirty-two holes in rows of two. The boxes of the men were five and one half inches deep. The flap was one half inch on the sides, one inch on bottom, cut straight

with edges round. They were of black waxed leather, the flap ornamented with the arms of the king in brass.

The subordinate officers were armed with bayonet and gun, the superior officers only with the sword. The belts were worn over the shoulders and held with counter epaulets without fringe. These ended squarely, and were sewed at sleeve seams and buttoned to the uniform at the collar. The guns were of the model of 1777. The officers' guns were taken from them in 1787.

Drummers and Musicians

All drummers wore blue coats, trimmed with crimson and white braid, five-eighths of an inch wide. On the sleeves were seven wide chevrons, placed with the points up. Below the lapels were placed three stripes one and one half inches wide; on the cuffs, two; on both the flap of the pocket and below the pocket, three ornamental stripes. Braid was sewn on all seams also. Lapels and cuffs were the color of the regimental facings.

The drum was of copper and weighed seven and one half pounds. It was twelve inches high and fourteen in diameter. The only ornament on it was the number of the regiment, in front.

The uniform of the drum-major was like the drummers', with the exception of gold galloon of a single width, instead of crimson and white braid. The seams otherwise were trimmed as the drummers'. No other ornaments.

The musicians were dressed like the drummers, but with narrow silver galloon.

DRESS OF THE STAFF IN AMERICA, 1780–1782

Lieutenant General

Hat—Cocked beaver, bordered with gold galloon the same as that of the coat, but reduced in size. White cockade and border of feathers.

Coat—Of royal blue cloth, lined with the same color blue serge, tight fitting and with full skirts lined with blue. Standing collar, small round cuffs, also of blue like the coat. Around the collar, cuffs, pockets, and bordering the coat, gold galloon of oak leaf pattern, arranged as follows: double on the collar, cuffs and pockets, four rows on the coat, two on vest.

Vest—Scarlet cloth lined with white serge, with two rows of gold galloon.

Breeches—Scarlet cloth.

Boots—Long, black top boots.

BUTTONS—Yellow, twelve on the coat, twelve on the vest, three on each cuff and pocket.

UNDRESS—Same as the dress, but the galloons one half the width on every part.

CLOAK—Of royal blue cloth, bordered with galloon two-thirds of an inch wide, with a six inch collar bordered with a double row of galloon.

REDINGOTE—Of royal blue cloth, with a collar two and one eighth inches high, the back part four inches. Long pockets. The coat bordered as cloak, but with double rows on cuffs and pockets.

HORSE FURNITURE—On campaign, hussar saddle with crimson saddle cloth bordered with gold furniture galloon, as on the coat above, and holsters of bearskin. On parade, saddle cloth and holsters of crimson velvet bordered with the same galloon as the coat, and in the same manner.

EPAULETS—Of gold galloon with large bullion fringe, and three large silver worked stars arranged as follows, on the shoulders: ⁂

MAJOR GENERAL

Dressed the same as the lieutenant general, but with a single border of gold galloon where double rows are mentioned above, on the uniform and also on the horse equipment. The border was the pattern of a branch of oak-leaves. The epaulets carried two large silver worked stars, across the shoulder.

BRIGADIER GENERAL

Dressed the same as the major general, but had only one star on the epaulets.

AIDS-DE-CAMP

Dressed the same as the lieutenant general, but without gold galloon on any part of the uniform. They had eight buttons and button-holes on each side of the coat, two on the cuffs and three on the pockets.

All the general officers and staff, aids, and commanding officers of regiments, wore a white plume in their hats as a distinguishing mark. There is no mention of gorgets for the general staff.

SURGEONS

Gray coat, collar and cuffs of black velvet, red vest and breeches, lapels of black velvet, red pipings on all, gold buttons and buttonholes. Long or vertical pockets.

Engineers

Blue coat, collar and cuffs of black velvet, red vest and breeches, lapels of black velvet, red pipings on all, gold buttons and cross pockets.

Artillery

Blue coat, collar and lapels blue, cuffs of red cloth, all piped red, cross pockets, yellow buttons; vest and breeches of blue cloth.

Horse Furniture

With the exception of the general officers, the horse furniture was without doubt the color of the officers' coats, for the aids of the staff, i. e., blue cloth edged with yellow. For regimental officers, the color of the regimental facing, with metal fleur-de-lis on the saddle cloth, which was edged with white cloth.

DRESS OF THE REGIMENTS WITH ROCHAMBEAU IN AMERICA, 1780–1782

The Army, or rather the first division of it, that fought in America during the Revolutionary War, consisted of seven regiments of infantry, Duke de Lauzun's Legion of cavalry and infantry, and one regiment of artillery, exclusive of engineers. Their distinction of dress was as follows:

Infantry

Brigade Bourbonnais

Bourbonnais Regiment—White standing collar, white coat, vest, and breeches, white lapels piped with black, black plush cuffs, long pockets piped with black, white buttons. This regiment was numbered thirteen.

Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment—Blue standing collar (dark sky blue), blue coat lined white, vest and breeches of white, bright yellow lapels and cuffs, cross pockets piped with yellow. Being a foreign regiment, it had no regimental number.

Brigade Soissonais

Soissonais Regiment—White standing collar; white coat, vest and breeches; crimson lapels, cuffs, and pipings; cross pockets piped with crimson; yellow buttons. Regiment number 41.

SAINTONGE REGIMENT—White standing collar; white coat, vest and breeches; white lapels piped with dark green; dark green cuffs; cross pockets piped with dark green; yellow buttons. Regiment number 85.

BRIGADE AGÉNOIS

AGÉNOIS REGIMENT—White standing collar; white coat, vest, and breeches; white lapels piped with violet; violet cuffs; cross pockets piped with violet; yellow buttons. Regiment number 16.

GÂTINOIS REGIMENT—White standing collar; white coat, vest and breeches; violet lapels; white cuffs piped with violet; long or vertical pockets piped with violet; white buttons. Regiment number 18. This regiment regained at Yorktown its old name "Royal Auvergne sans tache."

TOURAINE REGIMENT (not brigaded)—White standing collar; white coat, vest and breeches; white lapels piped with rose; rose cuffs; long or vertical pockets piped with rose; white buttons. All grenadiers. Regiment number 34.

LAUZUN'S LEGION

The part of the Legion which reached America consisted of six hundred men, three hundred to act as cavalry and three hundred as infantry and artillery.

The cavalry were dressed and armed as hussars. They wore sky blue jackets with standing collar of the same, bright yellow cuffs edged at the top with white braid. The collar and the jacket were completely edged around with white braid, in hussar fashion. The pelisse for the men was of the same color as the jacket, edged with black fur and trimmed with white braid.

The hat, the high felt bonnet then worn by all hussars, was black bordered with gold galloon, with a pendant of black bordered the same, and also a white plume. Breeches yellow, and trimmed with white braid in front. Hussar boots with white braid tops. The sabretasche of blue cloth with the king's cipher in yellow and a border of black. All straps of white buffalo. White metal mountings on the saber. White fleur-de-lis also on the bonnet. Yellow and sky-blue belt. White buttons. Horse furniture of white sheepskin bordered with sky-blue cloth. Black hussar bridle and straps.

The infantry of Lauzun's Legion wore sky-blue coats and vests with yellow cuffs and pipings, yellow buttons, and cross or horizontal pockets. They wore red breeches and gaiters like the Line regiments. What hats they wore is not stated but they were probably like the Line also. Equipments were of white buffalo.

The officers of the Legion wore the same dress as the men with the following distinctions. Officers of the Hussars always wore a white pelisse with gold galloon trimming and red breeches. They also wore a busby of marten fur, with a red bag and gold tassel and cords, and a plume of red and white feathers. Their whole uniform was very rich in trimmings and gold buttons. They wore a baldric of goathair, colored crimson and ornamented with gold galloon. Their horse furniture was of tiger skin for commanding officer and staff with hussar bridles. The saddle cloth of tiger skin was bordered with galloon as was the uniform, according to rank. The uniform of the officers of the infantry division is not stated, but the colors of the dress were probably the same as given for the men but of fine cloth and richly trimmed.

The Legion was composed of Poles and Irishmen, and was divided as follows into nine companies: a general's company, one grenadier, one chassseur, two fusiliers, one artillery, two hussars, and one of workmen. Of the whole, the hussars were the only companies that had much of a military existence.

On campaign the troop had cloaks of dark green cloth with a hood.

The Duke de Lauzun held his rank in the Army of Brigadier General, even after forming this Legion, which was in the Department of Marine.

Artillery

Auxonne Regiment

Privates. A coat of blue cloth with sleeves, lined with white serge to the pockets, then lined with white. The front, cut in a Polonaise point, could not be hooked or turned back. At each point of the skirts, a fleur-de-lis of the color of the coat, sewed on red cloth the color of the cuffs. Standing blue collar, red cuffs, and lapels blue piped with red and trimmed with seven small buttons at equal distances. Cuffs four inches deep, and opened as far as the first two buttons. Four buttons under the lapels. Pocket flaps cut across and piped with red, with three buttonholes without buttons. Epaulets of blue cloth lined and piped with red, sewed near the collar and buttoned near the arm hole.

Redingote trimmed with twelve large buttons marked "64," in two rows. Two little buttons on epaulets. The ends of the sleeves piped with red. Blue collar piped with red.

Black stock. White canvas vest. Breeches blue, yellow buttons marked "64." White cross belts. Canvas gaiters. Blue tricot police bonnet of army pattern, lined with canvas and trimmed with a band four inches high, which could be pulled down over the ears. This band had a plaque of cloth with fleur-

de-lis sewed on, which, with the pipings trimming the edges of the bonnet, was red. Hat had a white tuft or plume.

Arms were gun and bayonet, a straight Roman sword, and plain black cartridge box. Haversack of calfskin, and canvas sleeping-bag.

The regulations of February 21, 1779, prescribe coat, vest, and breeches of blue trimmed with red; three buttons on each pocket flap of the coat, and three on each cuff; the blue vest, lined with white cotton, to have eighteen small buttons, twelve of them on the front and three on each pocket.

OFFICERS. Same as the men but of finer cloth. Subaltern officers had gun and bayonet, the superior officers only a sword. In service, the belt with shoulder strap, and gorget with the King's arms. Their swords and sword-knots same as the infantry. Hat bound with black velvet, and with white tuft or plume. Collar and lapels of coat of blue cloth piped with red, cuffs four and one half inches high, four large buttons, buttonholes closed. They had no counter epaulets.

DRIVERS. The dress of drivers in the artillery was probably as follows: gray coat with collar, cuffs, and lapels of blue cloth; gray vest; white buttons; buckskin breeches; heavy top boots; hat and cap like the other men. The drivers were armed with short sabers.

SAPPERS

They wore the uniform of grenadiers, with regular arms and hatchets, and also aprons of gray or dark colored hide. Their badge, on their sleeves, was two hatchets crossed, of blue or white cloth, the reverse of the color of their coat.

PIONEERS

Regulation of December 31, 1776: Coat of blue cloth; lapels, straight collar, and cuffs of black velvet piped with red. Red worsted linings. Vest red lined with white serge. Red cloth breeches. Seven small buttons on each lapel, three small buttons closing the cuffs. Cross pockets with three buttons. One button on each hip in the folds. Officers: Hat edged with gold galloon, and epaulets according to grade. Blue redingote with black velvet cuffs. Blue mantle or cloak with cape bordered with gold galloon.

[REFERENCES: Lienhart et Humbert, *Les Uniformes de l'Armée Française;* General Susane, *Ancienne Infanterie Française;* A. Marbot, *Costumes Militaires Français, 1724-1789;* Mouillard, *Les Régiments sous Louis XV; Memoirs* of the Duc de Lauzun; Balch, *The French in America,* 2 volumes (Philadelphia, 1891, 1895); *Les Combattants Français de la Guerre Américaine,* Paris, 1903; A. Devalmont, *Costumes Militaires Français, 1643-1786.*]

UNIFORMS OF THE GERMAN AUXILIARY TROOPS, 1776–1783

PLATES XLVII–L

Field Yager Corps of Hesse-Cassel, 1776–1783

This Rifle Corps had detachments in almost every skirmish and battle of the American Revolution.

The Brunswick and Anspach yagers or chasseurs wore the same dress but with bright red facings and linings to the coats.

On parade they wore tall green feathers on their hats above the green silk cockade, and in summer white linen breeches.

Officers were distinguished by a white feather, and gold lace on the cuffs and lapels. Sergeants by a white feather with red top, and gold lace on the cuffs.

Their whole uniform was much superior to those of the line regiments, and they were considered a "Corps d'élite."

FIELD YAGER CORPS OF HESSE-CASSEL, 1776–1783
PRIVATES AND OFFICER IN PARADE DRESS

Grenadier Regiment Von Rall of Hesse-Cassel, 1776, and Regiment Von Specht of Brunswick, 1777

The Regiment Von Rall was one of the three captured at Trenton in 1776. It was also present at the Battle of Long Island, Chatterton Hill, Fort Washington, and after exchange from being made prisoners at Trenton, in 1777, was formed with what remained of the other two regiments, Von Knyphausen and Von Lossberg, into the "combined battalion" and so was present at Brandywine under Von Woellwarth. In 1778 it was known as the Battalion Von Trümbach; in 1779, as d'Angelli. The battalion under the last name was present at Savannah where it suffered severely. The three regiments subsequently resumed their separate organization.

The Regiment Von Rall was the only grenadier regiment sent to America in 1776, although each of the other regiments had one company of grenadiers who were detached and formed four grenadier battalions for the war, in the same manner that the English grenadiers were. Aside from being men picked for size and strength, they were distinguished from the battalion men in dress by their brass or white metal caps with worsted pompon at the top and the small metal match box on their shoulder belts. At this period the match box was obsolete, but had formerly been used for touching off the grenades when they were carried. When in use, the tube contained a lighted fuse.

The figure at the right of the plate is a private of the grenadier company of the Brunswick Regiment Von Specht in the campaign dress worn on the march with Burgoyne. While on parade, these men wore white linen breeches and black cloth gaiters to the knee. They were equipped with long overalls of heavy coarse linen or canvas for service in summer, and for winter service, with long blue cloth overalls of the same style as shown. The hat pictured was drawn from one of the originals.

GRENADIER REGIMENT VON RALL OF HESSE-CASSEL, 1776, AND
REGIMENT VON SPECHT OF BRUNSWICK, 1777
GRENADIER PRIVATES

Grenadier Regiment Von Rall and Fusileer Regiment Alt Von Lossberg of Hesse-Cassel, 1776

See the description of plates showing Hessian Regiment Rall and the Regiment Erb Prinz, which give all details necessary for this one.

The three regiments captured at Trenton, N. J., in 1776, were the Grenadier Regiment Rall, and the Fusileer Regiments Knyphausen and von Lossberg.

All three wore brass caps and were so known by the Americans. Their equipment was the same, and their uniforms very much like the Prussians at that period. No overcoats were issued at this time except a few to each battalion for the men on guard duty in cold and stormy weather.

The Knyphausen Regiment dressed like the Lossberg with the following exceptions: black facings and cuffs on the coats, which were lined with red cloth, and their vests and breeches were light buff.

GRENADIER REGIMENT VON RALL AND FUSILEER REGIMENT
ALT VON LOSSBERG OF HESSE-CASSEL, 1776
PRIVATES AT TRENTON

Fusileer Regiment Erb Prinz of Hesse-Cassel, 1776

This infantry Regiment was one of the fifteen sent from Hesse-Cassel. It was present at the Battle of Long Island, Fort Washington and Yorktown.

A fusileer regiment at that period did not differ in any way from a musketeer regiment except in their headdress or caps. Their duties were the same.

While the musketeers wore a cocked felt hat, the fusileers wore caps of cloth the color of the regimental facing, bound with thin metal, white or yellow, embossed with designs of trophies and grenades. These caps were cone shaped and about eight inches high and stood off from the front plate (as shown in the drawing) which was of metal also embossed with design of crown, Hessian lion, and at base trophies and the monogram of the reigning Count of Landgrave, in this case that of Frederick II (F. L.). This front plate was ten inches high and backed with buff leather.

All these Hesse-Cassel caps were of the same design, some of white and others of yellow metal.

Those of the grenadier companies were of the same height and design with pompon of worsted the color of the regimental facings at the top.

The Erb-Prinz regiment had silver or white metal caps (as shown in the drawing), blue coats faced with crimson, white waistcoats and breeches, black cloth gaiters to knee, and square toed shoes with brass buckles.

Their arms while in America were the English musket and bayonet, and the Hessian side-arm or cutlass.

FUSILEER REGIMENT ERB PRINZ OF HESSE-CASSEL, 1776

PRIVATE

The German Regiments in America, 1776–1783, and Their Uniforms

[The following account of the German Regiments in America was found among the papers of the late Lt. Lefferts and is printed as he wrote it, with editorial changes. Unfortunately it is incomplete, and while the general view of the dress of the various units of the German troops tells us how they were regularly uniformed, Lt. Lefferts' comments on the changes which took place in their dress during the war cover only part of all the Regiments which came to America, namely, the Brunswick troops. His General View of the German Regiments covers all the units which came here.]

The object of this article is to show the dress and appearance of the German auxiliary troops of the British Army, on service in America during the Revolution, 1776-1783. The following notes have been gathered from various authorities, contemporary documents, and newspapers of the period. From them one may see how these men looked while on parade, in garrison, or fighting in the field under the Government during the seven years of the War.

The Arrival of the Troops

We know how King GEORGE III, in order to put down the American rebellion, augmented his military forces by treaties with the petty German Princes. During the winter of 1775-76, he signed treaties with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Crown Prince of Hesse (reigning Count of Hesse-Hanau), the Duke of Brunswick, and the Prince of Waldeck under the following dates:

January 9, 1776, with Brunswick, for troops, Infantry and Cavalry.
January 15, 1776, with Hesse-Cassel, for troops, Infantry and Artillery.
February 5, 1776, with Hesse-Hanau, for troops, Infantry and Artillery.
April 20, 1776, with Waldeck, for troops, Infantry.
April 26, 1776, with Hesse-Hanau, for troops, Infantry and Artillery.

The next year four more treaties were made, and bargains from time to time with the Princes for additional companies of yagers or chasseurs, who were in great demand for the open-order tactics and skirmishing so very necessary in a thickly wooded country.

By these treaties the Princes agreed to keep up the number of men bargained

for by new recruits, to supply equipments, food and clothing, the same as to the British Army, and to maintain their legal control over their subjects.

By the five treaties mentioned above, the following number of regiments and men were agreed upon:

HESSE-CASSEL—15 regiments of 5 companies each, 4 grenadier battalions, 2 yager companies, 2 field batteries of artillery, in all, 12,500 men.
HESSE-HANAU—1 infantry regiment and 1 company of artillery, 900 men.
WALDECK—1 infantry regiment, consisting of 750 men.
BRUNSWICK—4 infantry regiments, 1 dragoon regiment, 1 grenadier regiment, and 1 light infantry battalion, in all 4,000 men. Total, 18,150 men.

These regiments were sent to America in the spring of 1776, to co-operate with the British. The Brunswick and Hesse-Hanau troops went to Quebec, and the Hesse-Cassel and Waldeckers, to New York. They were usually spoken of collectively, as Hessians, because the greater portion were recruited and sent from Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Hanau. The Brunswick and Hesse-Hanau regiments were the first to embark, and like the Hesse-Cassel troops, owing to want of sufficient transports, were sent forward in two divisions. The first division, leaving Brunswick February 22, 1776, was joined at Portsmouth by the Hesse-Hanau Regiment and sailed April 4th, all under the command of Colonel Frederick Adolph von Riedesel, ranking as Major-General. This first division consisted of the following regiments:

THE DRAGOON REGT. RIEDESEL, under Lt. Col. F. Baum, 336 men.
THE GRENADIER BATTALION, under Lt. Col. H. C. Breymann, 564 men.
INF. REGT. PRINCE FREDERICK, under Lt. Col. C. J. Pratorius, 680 men.
INF. REGT. VON RIEDESEL, under Lt. Col. E. L. W. v. Speth, 680 men.
THE GENERAL STAFF OF ARMY, 22 men. Total, 2,282 men.

The Hesse-Hanau Regiment, in four ships, which joined the fleet at Portsmouth, was the Regiment CROWN-PRINCE, a grenadier regiment of 668 men under Colonel W. R. von Gall.

The fleet of thirty-six ships carrying the above German regiments, the 21st British Foot, 4 companies of Royal Artillery, and Generals Burgoyne, Phillips, and others, arrived at Quebec on June 1, 1776.

The second division of Brunswick troops, with the Hanau Artillery Company, in all about 2000 men, under the command of Colonel von Specht, sailed June 26, 1776. In the second division were the following regiments:

Inf. Regt. von Specht, under Colonel J. F. Specht.
Inf. Regt. von Rhetz, under Lt. Col. von Ehrenkrock.
Light-Inf. Battalion and Yager Company, under Major von Barner.
Hesse-Hanau Artillery Co., under Captain Pausch.

The transports of this division, under convoy, became separated after sailing. Those with the Hanau Artillery reached Quebec July 29, but the Brunswick troops did not all arrive until September 17, 1776.

The Hesse-Cassel and Waldeck Regiments were also embarked in two divisions. The first division left Cassel in March and arrived at Sandy Hook August 15, 1776, 8000 strong, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Philip Von Heister. It was composed of the following Hessian Regiments:

Fusileer Regt. Du Corps, under Colonel F. W. von Wurmb.
Fusileer Regt. Erb Prinz, under Colonel Fred. von Hachenberg.
Musketeer Regt. Prinz Carl, under Colonel J. W. Schreiber.
Musketeer Regt. v Dittfurth, under Colonel Von Bose.
Musketeer Regt. v Donop, under Colonel David Von Gosen.
Fusileer Regt. v Lossberg (Alt), under Colonel von Lossberg.
Fusileer Regt. v Knyphausen, under Colonel von Borke.
Musketeer Regt. v Trümbach, under Colonel E. v Bishoffhausen.
Musketeer Regt. v Mirbach, under Colonel Loos.
Grenadier Regt. v Rall, under Colonel von Rall.
1st Grenadier Batt. v Linsingen, under Lt. Col. Von Linsingen.
2d Grenadier Batt. v Block, under Lt. Col. Von Block.
3d Grenadier Batt. v Minnigerode, under Lt. Col. Von Minnigerode.
Yager Corps, 1 Company, 138 men.
Artillery, 3 Companies, under Lt. Col. Hans H. v Eitel, 242 men. In all 8000 men.

The second Hessian division with the Waldeck Regiment, left in May under the command of Lieut-General Baron Wilhelm von Knyphausen, and arrived at Sandy Hook October 18, 1776. It consisted of the following infantry regiments:

Musketeer Regt. v Wutgenau, under Colonel Heinrich J. von Kospoth.
Garrison Regt. v Wissenbach, under Colonel von Horn.
Garrison Regt. v Huyne, under Colonel von Huyne.
Garrison Regt. v Bünau, under Colonel Rudolph von Bünau.
Garrison Regt. v Stein, under Colonel Franz Carl von Seitz.

4TH GRENADIER BATT. v KOEHLER, under Lt. Col. Von Koehler.
YAGER CORPS, 2d Company, under Captain Ewald. In all about 4500.
WALDECK, 3D INF. REGT., under Colonel von Hanxleden, 750. Total, 5250 men.

We now have before us all the German troops that arrived and served with the British forces under General Howe, during the campaign and winter of 1776-77, and those that were with General Burgoyne in his campaign of 1777. There were no further arrivals or reinforcements of Germans until the following month of June.

It will be noticed that each infantry regiment or battalion had a name. Although each regiment had its number, it was the general custom of the period, among the German Princes, to distinguish their regiments by the name of the regimental chief, who was sometimes the colonel of the command but more frequently a Prince or general officer. As the chiefs were often changed or transferred it is difficult at times in reading accounts of the battles during the war, to identify a regiment. In general orders issued by the British Commander-in-Chief after the arrival of the Hessian forces, one will always find that the German regiments were invariably designated by names. A complete list of these names and the changes which took place during the War will be found at the end of the account of German uniforms.

A General View of the Dress of the German Regiments in America in 1776

Brunswick

	Coat	*Collar and Cuffs*	*Lapels*	*Buttons*	*Button-holes*	*Vest and Breeches*	*Hats or Caps*
DRAGOON REGT.	Lt. blue	Yellow	Yellow	White	Plain	Yellow	Hat, bound black with white feather
GRENADIER BATT.	Blue	Yellow	None	White	Plain	White	Silver grenadier cap
PRINCE FREDERICK	Blue	Yellow	None	White	Plain	White	Hat, bound white
VON RIEDESEL INF.	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	White	Plain	White	Hat, bound white
VON SPECHT	Blue	Red	Red	Gilt	Plain	White	Hat, bound white
VON RHETZ	Blue	White	White	Gilt	Plain	White	Hat, bound white
LIGHT INF. BATT.	Blue	Black	None	Gilt	Plain	White	Hat, bound white
YAGER COMPANY	Green	Red	Red	White	Plain	Green	Hat, bound black with green cockade

NOTE—The Dragoons had buff leather breeches and top-boots, but yellow cloth vests. Some changes were made in this costume which will be noted later. The dress given for the Grenadier Battalion is for only one company, that of the Regiment Prince Frederick, as this Battalion was made up of the grenadier

companies of the different regiments, who retained their regimental uniform as given. Some of their caps had brass fronts, all of one pattern, as noted in the plates. The Yagers had buff breeches and light-brown leather gaiters, a short straight sword as side-arm. Most of the Brunswick as well as the Hessian side-arms were heavy brass-hilted cutlasses.

Hesse-Hanau

	Coat	*Collar and Cuffs*	*Lapels*	*Buttons*	*Button-holes*	*Vest and Breeches*	*Hats or Caps*
Crown Prince	Blue	Red	Red	White	Plain	Yellow	Silver grenadier caps
Artillery Co.	Blue	Red	Red	Gilt	Plain	White	Hat, bound white

The right flank company of this regiment wore black fur caps with yellow cloth hanging in rear, and with a small white metal plate in front. In full dress, the caps had a white plume at side with red top.

Hesse-Cassel

	Coat	*Collar and Cuffs*	*Lapels*	*Buttons*	*Button-holes*	*Vest and Breeches*	*Hats or Caps*
Du Corps (fusileers) ...	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	Silver fusileer caps
Erb Prinz (fusileers) ...	Blue	Crimson	Crimson	White	Plain	White	Silver fusileer caps
Prinz Carl (musketeer)	Blue	Red*	Red*	Gilt	Yellow	White	Hat bound white
Dittfurth (musketeer).	Blue	Yellow*	Yellow*	White	White	White	Hat bound white
Donop (musketeer)	Blue	Straw	Straw	Gilt	Plain	Straw	Hat bound white
Lossberg Alt. (fusileers)	Blue	Orange	Orange	Gilt	Plain	White	Brass fusileer caps
Knyphausen (fusileers).	Blue	Black	Black	Gilt	Plain	Straw	Brass fusileer caps
Trümbach (musketeer)..	Blue	White	White	Gilt	Plain	White	Hat bound white
Mirbach (musketeer) ...	Blue	Red*	Red*	White	White	White	Hat bound white
Rall (grenadier regt.) ..	Blue	Red	Red	Gilt	Plain	Straw	Brass grenadier caps
Wutgenau (musketeer).	Blue	Red	None	Gilt	Plain	Straw	Hat bound white
Wissenbach (garrison).	Blue	White	White	White	Plain	Blue	Hat bound white
Huyne (garrison)	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	White	Plain	Blue	Hat bound white
Bünau (garrison)	Blue	Crimson	Crimson	White	Plain	Blue	Hat bound white
Stein (garrison)	Blue	Orange	Orange	White	Plain	Blue	Hat bound white

* The facings of the Prinz Carl Regiment were bound with yellow tape, and those of the Dittfurth and Mirbach Regiments were bound with white tape, on arrival. This so-called lace was ordered removed from the officers' coats, which were decorated with satin or gilt.

Gren. Batt. Linsingen, Gren. Batt. Block, Gren. Batt. Minnigerode, Gren. Batt. Koehler—These four Battalions, of 524 men each, were made up of one company of grenadiers from each of the regiments given above, with the exception of the Regiment Rall.

The companies retained their regimental dress. In addition to these, two grenadier companies of Hessian Guards were sent over and detailed to the Battalion von Linsingen.

YAGER CORPS (2 Companies)

	Coat	*Collar and Cuffs*	*Lapels*	*Buttons*	*Button-holes*	*Vest and Breeches*	*Hats or Caps*
FOOT	Green	Crimson	Crimson	Gilt	Plain	Green	Hat bound black
MOUNTED	Green	Crimson	Crimson	Gilt	Plain	Green*	Hat bound black

* The Yagers wore a green cockade on their hats, and for full dress a green feather. Some of the mounted Yagers wore buff leather breeches and topboots as well as round black leather caps. The leather belts for side-arms, carbine and sword, were of tan color, as were their cartouch-boxes.

ARTILLERY CORPS

	Coat	*Collar and Cuffs*	*Lapels*	*Buttons*	*Button-holes*	*Vest and Breeches*	*Hats or Caps*
3 COMPANIES	Blue	Crimson	Crimson	Gilt	Plain	Straw	Hat bound white*

* The officers' cocked hats were bound with gilt lace; the bombardiers wore caps of black oil- or waxed cloth with brass front and decorations, much like the fusileer caps in appearance.

Waldeck

	Coat	*Collar and Cuffs*	*Lapels*	*Buttons*	*Button-holes*	*Vest and Breeches*	*Hats or Caps*
3D INFANTRY REGIMENT	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Gilt	Plain	White	Edged with wide yellow scallop

The above general view of dress shows the regimental distinction in color of the collars, cuffs, and coat lapels. With the exception of those infantry regiments that are given with crimson and orange facings, and the Hessian Yager Corps, all the infantry coats had red linings. Those with crimson and orange facings were lined with the same color. The artillery company with the Hesse-Hanau Regiment had short coats faced and lined with red, but the Hesse-Cassel artillery coats were faced and lined with crimson. The Brunswick Dragoon Regiment coats were faced and lined with yellow. As for the cut and style of these uniforms, they were modeled very closely after those of the Prussian Army of the period, even to the smallest detail. They were so much like them that the Hessian troops were often taken for Prussians, as the only difference was in the ornaments and designs on the costumes and colors.

The Hesse-Cassel regiments were the best dressed and equipped. The poorest were the Brunswick troops, whose uniforms were so bad that, upon their arrival at Portsmouth, the English Government was obliged to advance £5,000 to Gen. Riedesel, to get his men new outfits. He was cheated by the English contractors and when the cases of shoes were opened at sea they were found to

contain ladies' slippers. No overcoats were provided. They received some new uniforms during the summer of 1777, but as late as January, 1779, fourteen Brunswick soldiers and two of their wives were frozen to death in a march in Canada, and about thirty were frost-bitten. Their officers reported that they were insufficiently clad.

All the uniforms for the private-men were of cheap and coarse cloth. The facings, collars and cuffs were mostly narrow strips of coarse cloth, usually sewed fast to the coat. The lapels were ornamented with four or six cheap, plain metal buttons without numbers on them. On arrival, they all wore gaiters of heavy black cloth with metal buttons. At a distance, these uniforms, with their bright colored facings, must have been very attractive, though they were uncomfortable for the men in the hot summer weather in America, as well as insufficient for the cold winters. No overcoats were allowed except to men when on sentry duty, and then only in severe weather. It was found very necessary to make some changes in these costumes during the different campaigns in America. These changes we will note after listing the rest of the treaties made during the seven years of War, so that we may have before us all the German troops contracted for. In addition to the five treaties mentioned above, the following four were made with the German Princes:

December 4, 1776, with Hesse-Cassel for chasseurs or yagers.
February 1, 1777, with Anspach-Beyreuth for infantry and artillery.
February 10, 1777, with Hesse-Hanau for chasseurs or yagers.
October, 1777, with Anhalt-Zerbst for infantry.

Bargains were made from time to time for companies of yagers and chasseurs as stated. By these treaties the following regiments were sent:

HESSE-CASSEL, 2 Yager Companies under Major Ernst C. v Pruschenk.
ANSPACH-BEYREUTH—1st Regt. Brandenbourg-Anspach, under Col. von Eybe, 570 men. 2d Regt. Brandenbourg-Anspach, under Col. F. A. V. v Voit, 570. Chasseur Company, under Captain v Waldenfels, 101. Artillery Company, under Lieut. N. F. Hoffmann, 44. Total, 1285 men.
HESSE-HANAU—Corps of Chasseurs, 4 cos., under Lt. Col. v Creutzbourg, 412 men.
ANHALT-ZERBST—Regiment of 2 battalions, under Major von Luttichau, 1119 men.

The Hessian Yagers and the Anspach Regiments, with Chasseur and Artillery Companies, arrived at New York on June 3d, 1777. The Hesse-Hanau

Chasseurs were sent to Quebec, and remained with Canadian garrison. The Anhalt-Zerbst Regiment, of two battalions of 550 men each, embarked 1119 strong, and arrived at Quebec the end of May, 1778. They were held some time on the transports before being allowed to land, but when finally disembarked they also remained with the Quebec garrison.

The following general view of the dress of these regiments and companies gives the colors of all the different German regimental costumes as they appeared on the troops' arrival in America.

Anspach-Beyreuth

	Coat	*Collar and Cuffs*	*Lapels*	*Buttons*	*Button-holes*	*Vest and Breeches*	*Hats or Caps*
1st Regiment	Blue	Red	Red	White	Plain	White	Hat bound white*
2d Regiment	Blue	Black	Black	White	Plain	White	Hat bound white*
Chasseur Co.	Green	Red	Red	Gilt	Plain	White	Hat bound black*
Artillery Co.	Blue	Crimson	Crimson	Gilt	Plain	White	Hat bound white

* The grenadier companies of these regiments wore black fur caps with small white metal plate in front.

The Chasseur company wore in full dress a red and green feather on their hats just above the cockade which was of red and green ribbon. The red part of the feather was at top. They also carried a straight sword as side-arm. Their leggings were black leather.

Hesse-Cassel

2 Yager Cos., dress same as given for the first two companies sent.

Hesse-Hanau

Corps of Chasseurs dressed exactly as given for the Hesse-Cassel Yagers.

Anhalt-Zerbst

	Coat	*Collar and Cuffs*	*Lapels*	*Buttons*	*Button-holes*	*Vest and Breeches*	*Hats or Caps*
Infantry Regiment	White	Red	Red	Gilt	Plain	White	Hat bound white*

* The grenadier company of this regiment wore black bearskin caps with gilt plate in front.

Now we will consider details and note changes that were made in these uniforms during the American service.

One of the first orders issued to the Hessian troops was to remove all silver and gilt lace from the uniform, to lessen the risk of the officers being shot by

the American riflemen, who were greatly feared on account of their marksmanship. After the first campaigns of the war, however, this order was not strictly carried out, for we find in contemporary accounts and journals many mentions of the decoration on the officers' uniforms. Officers were ordered also to dress their hair in the same manner as the privates. Fear of the American riflemen soon decreased, as the German Yagers rivaled the Americans' sharpness in using the advantage of the ground and in availing themselves of every opportunity to learn the movements, strength, and plans of the enemy. The Yagers received better pay, were well armed with rifles, and were much better clothed than the other Hessian battalions. They were considered a high order of troops. Their uniforms were not changed in any particular during the war, from the description given in the general view, so we need say nothing more of the Yagers and Chasseurs except that they had detachments in almost every skirmish and battle.

As the Brunswickers were the first to arrive, we will begin with their changes in dress, and take up the other regiments in the order given in the general views above.

Brunswick Troops

THE GENERAL OFFICERS AND STAFF wore the uniforms of their regiments. There was no special badge of rank except a white feather trimming around the brim of their cocked hats for the generals. Their blue coats decorated with gilt or silver lace and made of fine cloth. No epaulettes were worn but an aiguillette of silver or gilt on the right shoulder. A sash of gilt or silver interwoven with black and with large tassels was worn around the waist in full dress. Their vest and breeches were made of fine white cloth as a rule, though blue or black were also worn on campaign. Long top boots, small buff gauntlets, and long straight swords with gilt or silver hilts and sword knots, and with leather scabbards, completed the costume.

THE DRAGOON REGIMENT VON RIEDESEL

This regiment consisted of 336 men under Lt. Col. Baum. It was divided into four troops, each troop officered by a captain, lieutenant, and cornet. It is identified as part of Burgoyne's Army, with which it was detailed as a headquarters guard, where it remained with exception of being ordered with Baum to Bennington to secure horses for the Army and mounts for the regiment itself. The uniform, on arrival, consisted of the regular heavy dragoon dress of the period. They were sent over without horses and being unable to secure them on arrival, were ordered to drill and march as infantry. In the thick woods and underbrush of Canada a cavalry regiment would have been useless, as even the

regular infantry were compelled to march two abreast and with eighteen inches between files. Later the dragoons were mounted, but in a very poor way. They remained as the Headquarters guard until the surrender.

The Regiment was the laughing stock of the Army on account of their heavy equipment. When ordered to Bennington they carried full supplies in addition to their arms. Two hundred of them fought bravely with Baum, and were finally ordered to cut their way through the Americans with their sabres. Only twenty-nine men and one captain escaped back to Burgoyne. One of these original sabres is owned by the New York Historical Society. Another of these swords may be seen in the State House in Boston, Massachusetts. It was presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Gen. Stark after the Battle of Bennington as a trophy of the fight. It is in excellent condition today, with scabbard and belt complete.

They wore their full dragoon equipment in the Battle of Bennington, though General Riedesel had them provided with long linen trousers striped blue and white as the infantry had for the warm weather and long marches through the woods. These trousers were commonly worn by the inhabitants of Canada during the summer.

In Digby's *Journal* (page 260, note 191) may be found a contemporary description of a Brunswick Dragoon:

"He wore high and heavy jack boots with large long spurs, stout and stiff leather breeches, gauntlets reaching high up on his arms, and a hat with a huge tuft of ornamental feathers. On his side he trailed a tremendous broad sword; a short but clumsy carbine was slung over his shoulder, and down his back like a Chinese Mandarin dangled a long queue."

The officers were dressed the same as the men with the addition of a silver aiguillette on right shoulder, silver and black sash with large tassels around waist, silver sword knot. The cuffs and buttonholes of an officer's coat were decorated with narrow silver lace, and the whole uniform was of much finer material than that of the men.

The sergeants' coats were of better cloth than the privates', and they were distinguished by a narrow silver lace binding on the cuffs. The corporals were distinguished by a narrow white worsted lace on coat cuffs. The drummers wore complete suits of blue cloth. They were negroes as were many of the musicians in the Army.

As for their colours, Gherardi Davis, in his excellent book on *Regimental Colours in the War of the Revolution,* writes that the Brunswick Dragoons

"brought with them to Canada four small swallow-tail standards, but did not carry them in the field, as the regiment fought on foot. These standards were blue with decorations painted in gold and colours. The two sides were not the same; on one side was the Brunswick horse, in white, standing on green grass; on the other side were the large Brunswick arms emblazoned in their proper colours."

Where hats are mentioned in these descriptions, it should be understood that they were all made of coarse felt for the men. The officers' were much finer, and some of them, for general officers, were made of beaver. They were all worn with the brims (which were flat and from four to six inches wide) cocked or fastened up to the crown front and rear as shown in the illustrations.

The dragoon hats were decorated with a black cockade of leather held in place by a black loop and pewter button, above which was fastened a large white feather. Around the crown was a yellow worsted cord with small round tufts of yellow worsted just long enough to show at the sides of the cocked up brim. These hat cords were worn by all the Brunswick regiments, and were usually the color of the regimental facings. The brims of the dragoon hats were not bound with tape.

Grenadier Battalion (Brunswickers)

As already stated, this battalion consisted of the grenadier companies of the infantry regiments sent over. Although it was a separate command, the companies retained the uniform of their particular regiment. The only difference in the grenadier dress from that of the other battalion companies was in the high metal-fronted caps. All the other companies wore cocked hats.

In order to illustrate any particular grenadier company, it is only necessary to note the colors of the regiment in the general view of dress, and to picture the metal fronts for caps silver or gilt, whichever the uniform buttons were.

The caps were made of coarse cloth usually the color of the regimental facing, and held in shape by three supports of whalebone over which wide white worsted tape was sewed. The base of the cap in rear was decorated with three metal grenades, and in front with a metal plate ten inches high and nine inches at base narrowing upwards to a point.

At the top of the cloth cap was fastened a large worsted tassel, which appeared, from the front, just above the metal front of the cap. For privates, the tassel was the color of their coat facings. The sergeants of the companies had tassels of white and black worsted on their caps and sword knots; the corporals had tassels the same as the men.

The commissioned officers seldom wore the grenadier caps, but retained the regular cocked hats of officers of battalion companies.

The private men and non-commissioned officers were allowed to wear small moustaches which they waxed and blackened with the same polish that cleaned their shoes. The commissioned officers had a smooth face always, as this was the order throughout the entire army.

The grenadiers were all men picked for height and strength and they formed, in the American War, a reserve corps for important duty and were not encamped in the regular line of battle with the other battalions. In this they followed the custom of the English service as they were ordered to do also in drill and formation while in America.

The Yagers formed in the same manner as the advance corps with the chasseurs and light infantry.

The Brunswick Grenadier Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Breymann, was divided into four companies, each company having a captain and three lieutenants.

At the Battle of Bennington, where they were sent to support Baum, many of these grenadiers were killed and captured. In the Boston State House may be seen one of their caps which General Stark presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a trophy of the Battle, together with a dragoon sword and a brass drum.

The plate on this cap is of thin white metal covered with gilt, giving the appearance of brass. The back of the cap is of coarse cloth like homespun, dyed a bright red, so the cap must have belonged to the grenadier company of the Regiment von Specht, the only regiment of the Brunswickers sent over which was distinguished by red coat-facings.

The field dress shown in plate XLVIII will give the reader the appearance of this battalion while with Burgoyne in his campaign of 1777.

Lt. Col. Breymann, commander of this Battalion, was shot and killed by one of his own men in the Battle of Bemis Heights after he had sabred four of his command. He was a constant tyrant to his grenadiers, as we find recorded in the diary of Lieut. von Papet.

While in winter quarters and on campaign, this battalion wore long overalls of blue cloth, heavy mittens, and caps covering the shoulders in severe cold weather. They were long loose linen trousers in the summer. The entire Army wore the same, according to the season. The best contemporary description of the winter dress of the Army in Canada, found in the journal of Captain Pausch, chief of the Hanau Artillery Company, is as follows:

"Immediately upon going into our winter-quarters, the entire company, by order of the General, were furnished with the following articles of winter clothing. Each man then received the following articles, viz.:

One pair of long blue cloth over-alls such as are worn by sailors, which come high up above the hips and way down to the shoes. These are fastened under the feet with a leather strap, and have five buttons on the outside of each leg and extend about a quarter the way up from the ankle, also:

One large blue woolen cap.

One pair of blue mittens lined with corduroy material.

One capacious under-jacket, the sleeves being made of strong white corduroy. One Canadian over-coat with a cape and facing of white sheep's wool, and bound with a light blue braid. The cape itself is made out of a whitish gray cloth, a kind of melton. It is bound with light blue woolen ribbon, and in three places extending down in front to the waist it is fastened with rosettes—these latter being made out of this same blue ribbon. This garment is called throughout all Canada a capot."

Prince Frederick Infantry Regiment

This Regiment was considered the best of the Brunswick regiments. It consisted of five companies, each having a captain, two lieutenants, and an ensign as commissioned officers. It may be stated here that all the Brunswick regiments were divided in the same manner, that is, five companies each.

The only changes in the uniform of this regiment from that given in the General View, were in the heavy winter dress while in Canadian garrison, and the long linen trousers worn in the summer weather. The campaign with Burgoyne was of course made in this dress and they continued to wear the long trousers both in winter and summer during the War. The regiment remained at Ticonderoga during the Saratoga campaign.

It is to be noted that, in the dress of the regiment, no lapels are shown on the coat, though the cut and style is the same as the other regiments. The Prince Frederick Regiment was the only one of the Brunswickers sent to America which was so uniformed.

The officers of the regiment wore a narrow silver lace border on their hats and a black cockade held in place by a narrow silver loop and button. Their gorgets were silver and usually worn under the coat. They also wore a yellow silk sash, with large yellow tassels, around the waist, and short buff gauntlets. The cut and style of the officers' dress was the same in all the infantry regiments

sent over, except as to regimental distinctions in different colored collars, cuffs and lapels.

The non-commissioned officers were distinguished by a small black and white worsted pompon on their hats, a cord of the same around the crown, also by a narrow silver lace on their hats and coat cuffs, and by a white and black sword-knot of worsted. While in garrison and on parade, they carried a cane in all regiments. The corporals were distinguished from the privates by a white worsted lace on their cuffs.

The dress of the grenadier company is given in the GENERAL VIEW OF DRESS. The yellow cloth grenadier caps were decorated with white tape and silver grenades, with a yellow and white tassel at the top. The battalion companies wore a yellow and white pompon on their hats and a cord of the same colors around the crown.

The flags of this Regiment were black with a yellow cross. All the Brunswick flags were of one pattern but of different colors.

VON RIEDESEL INFANTRY REGIMENT

This Regiment consisted of five companies as given for the Regiment PRINCE FREDERICK and the only changes in the uniform were the Canadian winter dress and the campaign dress as given for Burgoyne's Campaign described hereafter. This regiment was included in the surrender at Saratoga.

The officers of the regiment wore a narrow silver lace border on their hats and a black cockade with silver loop and button. They also wore around the crown of the hat a silver and black cord with small silver tassels which showed at the sides of the brim. Their gorgets were silver and worn outside of the coat in full dress. Their sashes were of silver and black with large tassels of the same and worn around the waist. They also wore short buff gauntlets. With the exception of having yellow tassels on their coats and a different sash, their dress was like that of the Prince Frederick regiment officers.

The sergeants and corporals were distinguished exactly as given for the Prince Frederick regiment.

The grenadier company dressed like the Prince Frederick grenadiers, but with yellow facings on the coats where the other regiment had none. Their caps were the same in every way.

The same may be said of the battalion companies, as the only difference consisted in the Von Riedesel uniforms having yellow facings or rather lapels. Both had yellow collars and cuffs.

The flags of this Regiment were yellow with a blue cross.

Von Specht Infantry Regiment

The only change made in the uniform of this regiment from that given in the General View of Dress was in the Canadian dress and the campaign dress while with Burgoyne. This Regiment was at Saratoga.

The officers of the regiment wore gilt buttons and decorations in the same manner as given for the silver ornaments of the Regiment von Riedesel. The sergeants were distinguished by a narrow gilt lace on their hats and cuffs with a black and white worsted pompon and cord on hat and a white and black sword-knot of worsted.

The corporals were distinguished by a white worsted lace on their cuffs, and were dressed otherwise like the battalion men. The grenadier company of this regiment wore red cloth caps trimmed with white worsted lace and decorated with three small gilt grenades in rear at base, and a large red and white tassel at top. The front plates were gilt. With the exception of the cap, the grenadiers dressed like the battalion companies. The battalion companies wore a round white and red pompon on their hats and a cord around the crown of the same colors.

The flags of this Regiment were red with a white cross.

Von Rhetz Infantry Regiment

The only change made in the uniform of this regiment from that given in the General View of Dress, was the same as mentioned for that of the Prince Frederick Regiment, in winter and the Burgoyne Campaign. Two companies of this command were at Saratoga. The officers of the regiment wore gilt buttons and decorations in the same manner as given for the silver ornaments of the regiment von Riedesel.

The sergeants and corporals were distinguished from the privates in the same manner as that given for Regiment von Specht.

The grenadier company of this regiment wore white cloth caps trimmed with red worsted lace and a large red tassel at top. The front plates and the base of the cap at back and sides were gilt. The gilt base was decorated with three grenades pressed out. With the exceptions of this cap, the grenadiers were uniformed like the battalion companies.

The battalion companies wore a round red pompon on their hats and a cord around the crown of the same color.

Names and Commanders of the German Regiments in America

The Hesse-Cassel Regiments, 1776–1783

Regiments	Commanders
1st Battalion Grenadiers von Linsingen, 1776-83	Lt. Col. Von Linsingen, 1776-81
Two Grenadier Companies of Hessian Guards	Capts. Webern and Plessen, 1783
2d Battalion Grenadiers von Block, 1776	Lt. Col. Von Block, 1776
Changed to von Lengerke, 1777-83	Lt. Col. Von Lengerke, 1777-83
3d Battalion Grenadiers von Minnigerode, 1776-80	Lt. Col. Von Minnigerode, 1776-80
Changed to von Lowenstein, 1780-83	Lt. Col. Von Lowenstein, 1780-83
4th Battalion Grenadiers von Koehler, 1776	Lt. Col. Von Koehler, 1776
Changed to von Graff, 1777-82	Lt. Col. Von Graff, 1777-82
Changed to von Platte, 1782-83	Lt. Col. Von Platte, 1782-83
Fusileer Regiment Du Corps, 1776-83	Col. F. W. von Wurmb, 1776-81
Changed to Erb Prinz, 1783	Col. O. C. W. von Linsing, 1782-83
Musketeer Regiment Prinz Carl, 1776-83	Col. J. W. Schreiber, 1776-83
Musketeer Regiment von Dittfurth, 1776-83	Col. Von Bose, 1776-78
	Col. Max Von Westerhagen, 1778-83
Musketeer Regiment von Trümbach, 1776-78	Col. Carl E. von Bischoffhausen, 1776-82
Changed to Von Bose, 1779-83	Lt. Col. Baron H. von Munchausen, 1782
Musketeer Regiment von Donop, 1776-83	Col. David Von Gosen, 1776-80
	Col. Carl Philip Heimel, 1781-1783
	Col. Erasmus Ernst Hinte, 1783
Musketeer Regiment von Mirbach, 1776-81	Col. Loos, 1776
Changed to Jung von Lossberg, 1781-83	Col. von Block, 1777-79
	Col. Carl C. von Romrod, 1779-83
Musketeer Regiment von Wutgenau, 1776-78	Col. Heinrich J. von Kospoth, 1776-79
Changed to Landgraf, 1778-82	Col. Heinrich W. von Keudell, 1779-83
Changed to Du Corps (Leib), 1783	
Fusileer Regiment Erb Prinz, 1776-83	Col. Fred. von Hachenberg, 1776-79
Changed to Prinz Feld Infantry, 1783	Lt. Col. von Fuchs, 1780-81
	Col. Fred. von Kochenhausen, 1782-83
Fusileer Regiment von Lossburg (Alt), 1776-83*	Col. von Lossberg, 1776
	Col. von Loos, 1778-82
	Col. Franz Schaeffer, 1782-83
Musketeer Regiment von Knyphausen, 1776-83*	Col. von Borke, 1776-83
Grenadier Regiment von Rall, 1776*	Col. von Rall, 1776
Changed to von Woellwarth, 1778	Col. von Woellwarth, 1778
Changed to von Trümbach, 1779-80	Col. Johann Christoph Koehler, 1779-82
Changed to d'Angelelli, 1781-83	Col. von Hatzfeld, 1783

What remained of the three regiments marked with (*) after Trenton, formed the combined battalion in the campaign of 1777. In December of that year, two battalions were formed, under Colonels von Loos and von Woelwarth. The three regiments subsequently resumed their separate organization, but the first two again suffiered heavily by storm and captivity in September, 1779.

Regiments	Commanders
Garrison Regiment von Wissenbach, 1776-80	Col. von Horn, 1776-78
Changed to von Knoblauch, 1781-83	Col. Friedrich von Borbeck, 1778-83
Garrison Regiment von Huyne, 1776-81	Col. von Huyne, 1776-80
Changed to von Benning, 1780-83	Col. Ludwig Franz von Kurtz, 1781-82
	Col. Friedrich von Benning, 1782-83
Garrison Regiment von Bünau, 1776-83	Col. Rudolph von Bünau, 1776-83
Garrison Regiment von Stein, 1776-78	Col. Franz Carl von Seitz, 1776-83
Changed to von Seitz, 1778-83	
Hessian Artillery Corps, 1776-83	Lt. Col. Hans Heinrich von Eitel, 1776-83
	Major Pauli, 1776-79
Yager Corps of Hesse-Cassel, 1776-83	Col. von Donop (Carl Emil Kurt), 1776
(Mounted and dismounted)	Col. von Wurmb, 1777-83
Chasseurs of Hesse-Cassel, 1778-80	Lt. Col. Ludwig J. Adolph von Wurmb,
(Mounted and dismounted)	1778-82
	Col. Ludwig J. Adolph von Wurmb, 1783
Yagers, mounted and dismounted, 1776-83	Lt. Col. Ernst Carl von Pruschenk, 1781-83

The Hesse-Hanau Regiment, 1776–1783, and the Hesse-Hanau Chasseurs and Artillery

Regiment Crown Prince, 1776-83	Col. von Gall, 1776-83
Free Battalion Chasseurs, 1777-83	Lt. Col. von Creutzbourg, 1777-81
	Lt. Col. Michael von Janecke, 1781-83
Artillery Company, 1776-83	Capt. Pausch

The Anspach-Beyreuth Regiments, 1777–1783

1st Regiment Brandenbourg-Anspach, 1777-79	Col. von Eybe, 1777-79
Changed to Regiment von Voit, 1779-82	Col. F. Aug. Valentine Voit (von Salsburg), 1779-83
Changed to 1st Battalion Anspach, 1783	
2d Regiment Brandenbourg-Anspach, 1777-79	Col. F. Aug. Val. Voit (von Salsburg), 1777-79
Changed to Regiment Seybothen, 1779-82	Col. F. J. H. W. C. von Seybothen, 1779-83
Changed to 2d Battalion Anspach, 1783	
Anspach Yagers	Lt. Col. and Col. C. L. R. F. von Reitzenstein, 1782-83
Anspach Artillery	Lieut. and Capt. Nikolaus Friedrich Hoffman, 1782-83

The Anhalt Zerbst Regiment, 1778–1783

	Major von Luttichau, 1780-83
	Major von Wiedersheim, 1783

The Waldeck Regiment, 1776–1783

3d Infantry Regiment, 1776-83	Col. von Hanxleden, 1776-81
	Lt. Col. Albrecht von Horn, 1781-83

The Brunswick Regiments, 1776

Infantry Regiments

Prinz Friedrich	Lt. Col. Prätorius
Von Riedesel	Lt. Col. von Speth
Von Rhetz	Lt. Col. von Ehrenkrock
Von Specht	Col. J. F. Specht
Grenadier Regiment	Lt. Col. Breymann
Light Infantry Battalion	Major von Barner

Dragoon Regiment

Von Riedesel	Lt. Col. F. Baum

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